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1 November 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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BRIEFS

HASJIM LATIEF BIOGRAPHY--Hasjim Latief, an NU /Muslim Scholars Party/ leader, graduate of the Tebu Ireng (Jombang) Advanced Religious Training Center who studied law in the Law Faculty of UH /possibly Hasinuddin University/ in Jokjakarta, resigned from military service in 1954 with the rank of first lieutenant in order to chart the future course of the NU, especially in East Java. He became secretary general in the central office of the NU Peasants Association (PERTANU) in Jakarta in 1959 and returned to Surabaya in 1961 where he was elected as both East Java PERTANU chairman and East Java NU education chairman. He held the position of East Java NU regional secretary from 1964 to 1967 and was then elected East Java NU PW /executive committee/ chairman in 1982, replacing KH /honorable pilgrim/ Abdullah Siddiq, who ended his career as a member of Parliament to which he was elected in 1982, representing the United Development Party /PPP/ for the East Java electoral district. Hasjim Latiaf was born in Jombang on 17 May 1928 (he is 56 years old) and looks much younger than his age. He confessed that he became a member of the NU as a small boy when he belonged to the ANSOR /Vanguard of Islam, Muslim Youth organization of NU/ scouts. Other than serving as East Java NU PW chairman and East Java PPP DPW /regional executive committee/ coordinating chairman, he now is active in education as director of the educational foundation in Wonocolo which he established in 1964. The educational institution, which is located near his home, has 35 classrooms and 3,100 pupils. It covers kindergarten, elementary school, Sanawiya, junior high school, Aliyah, senior high school, and technical high school. He later founded the Tunas Bangsa /People's Ray of Hope/ Senior High School in Sumobito Subdistrict (Jombang). Hasjim Latief has seven children, four daughters and three sons. /Excerpt/ /Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 1 Aug 84 pp 1,12/ 6804

PPP SECRETARY GENERAL MARDINSYAH--The composition of the PPP DPP /United Development Party Central Executive Committee/, issued by the first PPP congress, which was composed by the sole nominator, HJ /expansion unknown/ Naro, who heads the PPP for the period 1984-1989, was quite a surprise for its members. The emergence of Drs Mardinsyah as PPP secretary general, a PARMUSI /Indonesian Muslim Party/ leader and former activist for the Islamic Students Association (MHI), born

on 3 July 1940 in Pariaman, West Sumatra, surprised most of those attending the congress, especially those belonging to former NU components. As a young man, Mardinsyah (who is 44 years old) helped to found PARMUSI in West Sumatra (in 1968) and at age 27 became a member of the West Sumatra Provincial Assembly. Earlier, in 1967, he obtained a degree in biology in the Mathematics and Physics Faculty of Gajah Mada University in Yogyakarta. He immediately returned to Padang and became a docent for biology, with civil service status, at Andalas University in Padang. A regulation of then Minister of Agriculture Amirmachmud (in 1970) prohibiting civil servants from becoming members of political parties forced Drs Mardinsyah to leave his position as docent at the university. After the merger of Islamic parties (in 1973), Mardinsyah was promoted to coordinating chairman of the PPP Regional Executive Committee (DPW) for West Sumatra, a position he held from 1973 to 1982. /Text/ /Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 23 Aug 84 pp 1,12/ 6804

GEN SOEKOTJO TJOKROATMODJO BIOGRAPHY--Maj Gen TNI /Indonesian National Army/, ret, Soekotjo Tjokroatmodjo (56 years old), deputy chief of ABRI's /Indonesian Armed Forces/ Military Police from 1974 to 1978, was installed as inspector general of the Department of Education and Culture on Monday afternoon /27 August/. He is replacing F. B. Soedijono, who retired and will return to Gajah Mada University. Maj Gen Soekotjo was born on 18 Dec 1927 in Kertosono. He has a wife and three children. His education includes the Hollandisch Inlandsche School /Dutch Indigenous Persons School/, junior high school, technical middle school, Section C of senior high school, and senior economics high school. He received military training at the Magelang Military Academy, Infantry Officers Basic Training Associated Course at the U.S. Army Military Police General School, Fort Gordon, United States, Military Police Advanced Course, and the SESKOAD /Army Command and Staff School/. From 1964 to 1967 Soekotjo was chief of Military Police for the 5th, Jakarta Raya, Military District Command. Between 1971 and 1974 he was a military attache in Bangkok when Kharis Suhud was ambassador there. His last post (which he held from 1978 to 1984) was that of assistant for international cooperation (ASKERSIN) in the Department of Defense and Security. Soekotjo became a second lieutenant in 1948. A year later he was promoted to first lieutenant and was awarded a captaincy in 1956. He became a major 4 years later. In 1964 he held the rank of lieutenant colonel and rose to colonel in 1968. Only 7 years later did Soekotjo obtain a star to wear on his shoulder and received two stars in 1980. Soekotjo enjoys golf and hunting. He claims to have had good relations with Pak Nugroho, the minister of education and culture since he headed 5th Military District Command Military Police unit. /Summary/ /Jakarta HARIAN UMUM HU in Indonesian 28 Aug 84 p 1 and Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Aug 84 p 12/ 6804

CSO: 4213/11

KAMPUCHEA

VODK TERMS THACH'S BANGKOK STATEMENTS 'TRICKS'

BK041220 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
3 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "To Hold Dialogue To Resolve the Kampuchean Problem Is To Hold Talks on the Complete Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal From Kampuchea in Compliance With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] When he arrived in Bangkok on 28 September in transit before going to Japan, Nguyen Co Thach--Hanoi's foxy and tricky chief diplomat--stated that it is time to hold direct dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem. This is a shameless statement of the Hanoi Vietnamese expansionists and aggressors. After hearing such a statement by Nguyen Co Thach, everybody asks him: Who does not want to resolve the Kampuchean problem through political means during the past nearly 6 years?

The UN General Assembly, which is the top world organization, has successively adopted resolutions in the past five sessions calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw unconditionally all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny with no outside interference. Later on, the International Conference on Kampuchea issued a declaration demanding the Vietnamese completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can hold elections to choose their own government and political and social regimes by themselves under the UN supervision. These UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea are the opinions of the overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world who are concerned and want to resolve the Kampuchean problem, which has been caused by Vietnam's aggression. These peoples and countries want to end the war in Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's sufferings. The UN resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea's declaration are the only basis for correctly resolving the Kampuchean problem. During the past nearly 6 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have rejected and opposed the UN resolutions and the International Conference on Kampuchea's declaration.

Now, Nguyen Co Thach has appealed for a dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem. He had pretended that the Hanoi Vietnamese are seeking a solution to the Kampuchean problem and are peace seekers. This has made everyone laugh. Everyone asks about what does Nguyen Co Thach want to hold talks? With whom does he want to hold the dialogue? In the past, the world has determined that to hold dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem, one must hold talks about the complete, unconditional Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions, and the Vietnamese must hold dialogue with the CGDK, which is the sole legitimate representative of Kampuchea. If Nguyen Co Thach raised the issues of dialogue without saying a single word about the complete, unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and if he wants to hold talks with other countries that are not directly in conflict on the Kampuchean problem instead of holding the dialogue with the CGDK, everyone realizes that the Vietnamese are misleading them. Everyone has clearly noticed that the Vietnamese proposal on dialogue without mentioning the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea is a trick to reduce the tension from the world's pressure to denounce and condemn Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Everyone has clearly realized that Vietnam's proposition has been aimed at reducing pressure from the international community, which has called on the Vietnamese completely and unconditionally to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and making the international community follow their tricky maneuver on such a dialogue. Therefore, when Nguyen Co Thach pretended to appeal for such a dialogue, everyone realized immediately his dark, tricky goal. Everyone has clearly noted that this statement by Nguyen Co Thach shows no goodwill that the Vietnamese want to or are ready to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions in order genuinely to resolve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means. On the contrary, these words are merely deceitful tricks on his way to the United Nations in order to appease the anger of the international community once he arrives at the United Nations. For Nguyen Co Thach is afraid that people will unite and condemn him from every direction as they did last year compelling him to flee even before delivering his address.

Thus, the world has clearly determined that if he really has the goodwill to hold dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem he must hold talks about the complete, unconditional Vietnamese aggressor troop withdrawal from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions. Furthermore, he must hold dialogue with the owners of the country, that is the CGDK, which is Kampuchea's sole legitimate representative. If Nguyen Co Thach does not talk about such above dialogue, nobody believes him. Everyone rejects and opposes his proposal.

At the 39th UN General Assembly session during the debate on the Kampuchean problem, the international community will continue to denounce and condemn him more vigorously and will join hands to demand and pressure the Vietnamese until they completely and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S 'LIES'

BK051351 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
4 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Lied Again"]

[Text] While various UN member countries at the 39th UNGA session are denouncing and vigorously condemning the aggression annexation of Kampuchea by the Hanoi Vietnamese troops, Nguyen Co Thach--Hanoi's sly chief diplomat--staged another trick and again lied in Tokyo on his way to the United Nations.

Nobody worries or cares about the new trick and lie of Nguyen Co Thach in Tokyo on 1 and 2 October, but everyone has paid special attention to the confusion and changes in statements by Nguyen Co Thach during his trip to the United Nations.

Everyone noticed that before leaving Hanoi to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session, Nguyen Co Thach told a KYODO reporter: Vietnam is ready to receive a neutral international committee to control peace in Kampuchea, and so on. When he arrived in Bangkok, Nguyen Co Thach told international reporters that Vietnam does not have any new proposal to resolve the Kampuchean problem, that Vietnam did not say what was reported by KYODO, that Vietnam does not accept Japan as a mediator to resolve the Kampuchean problem because it considers that Japan has stood with the ASEAN countries, and so on. When he arrived in Tokyo, Nguyen Co Thach declared: Vietnam has a new proposal to convene an international conference to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Vietnam proposed India--which everyone knows supported and defended the cause of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea--as a mediator to resolve the Kampuchean problem, and so on.

After examining these statements by Nguyen Co Thach, it is clear that he was mixed up and made changes to these statements--and this happened in only 6 weeks! Thus, everybody has decided that all these statements by Nguyen Co Thach are lies with tricky motives and criminal aims. Nobody pays any attention to these statements by Nguyen Co Thach, for they know he has lied again.

If one looks back at Vietnam's diplomacy one can see the history and true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's tricky diplomatic policy. Examples are as follows:

1. In 1962, Vietnam promised the Souvanna Phouma government that it respected the neutrality of Laos. A little later, after they had signed this agreement with Laos, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy dared to violate Laos's neutrality and attack the Lao neutralist government. In 1973, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy signed another agreement with the Souvanna Phouma government. In 1975, the Vietnamese attacked and toppled Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government and swallowed all of Laos without hesitation.
2. Concerning Kampuchea, in 1966-1967, Vietnam--the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--clearly promised that it respected the then border of Kampuchea. But after they unified their country, the Vietnamese did not hesitate to send hundreds of thousands of soldiers to grossly and barbarously attack and annex Kampuchea.
3. Concerning China, in letters between Zhou Enlai and Pham Van Dong there are promises that Vietnam recognizes and respects the present China-Vietnam border--the land border and the sea border. But, after South Vietnam was liberated and when they unified their entire country, the Vietnamese rejected all these above promises and have made provocations and violations against the Chinese land and sea borders.
4. Concerning the United States, the Vietnamese signed an agreement with it in Paris at the beginning of 1973. After the signing of this agreement, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy sent millions of their soldiers to attack and annex South Vietnam.
5. In September 1978, Pham Van Dong went to Bangkok and promised that Vietnam did not have any reason to launch aggression against any neighboring countries. But, in December 1978--only 2 months after Pham Van Dong's visit to Thailand--the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands soldiers to openly and barbarously attack and occupy Kampuchea.
6. From 1979 to now, that is nearly 6 years, the Vietnamese have made many tricky and lying statements on their maneuvers to resolve the Kampuchean problem. In fact, however, the Vietnamese have sent more fresh troops, tanks, cannons, weapons, and all types of military materiel to Kampuchea and they have even intensified the use of toxic chemicals and aircraft. They have intensified their war of aggression in Kampuchea, massacred innocent Kampuchean people, and committed genocide against the Kampuchean race more barbarously and more fascistically every year and month.

This is the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's statements at present, in the past, and in the future. Based on the above experiences, everybody can clearly determine that the statement made recently by Nguyen Co Thach in Tokyo is no different from his statements in the past. His statements are all lies and tricks aimed at serving the criminal goals and ambitions

of the Vietnamese. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have the sole aim and criminal ambition of continuing to annex Kampuchea forever and to set up an Indochina federation so that they and their Soviet masters can use this federation as a springboard to advance quickly in compliance with their regional and global expansionist strategy.

CSO: 4212/5

COMMENTARY SAYS 'MISLED PERSONS' BRING GUNS

BK060718 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Are There Any Soldiers Who Go to the Battlefield But Do not Like Their Guns?"]

[Text] Guns are the most important instruments to defend soldiers' lives. Soldiers like and maintain guns as the apples of their eyes. Sometimes, before they die soldiers try to find ways to hide their guns so that they will not fall into the enemies' hands. Why did many soldiers among thousands of misled persons who returned recently to live with the revolution and the people bring many guns from the enemies' camps and give them to the revolutionary state power?

Sometimes, units of misled persons surrender to the revolutionary state power bringing with them many guns. In some cases, when they cannot bring guns with them, they hide these weapons and later on they bring them to the revolutionary state power. Some alert misled persons show enemy arms caches to the Revolutionary Army. This is the high patriotic spirit of the misled persons who have awakened and returned to live with the revolution and the people. These good deeds are deeds are significant and should be praised and encouraged. Why have the enemies' soldiers done so?

The first reason is the misled soldiers' political awareness. For these soldiers, guns were unimportant when they were with the enemies because their weapons were being used for the sacrifice of their lives to defend the people's and their own interests. When they were with the enemies, their guns were used to kill their own compatriots. Sometimes, these misled soldiers' relatives were killed by their guns. Their guns have no significance because their targets were not the enemies but the relatives and fellow compatriots of these misled soldiers. Furthermore, these guns have no significance because the weapons of these misled soldiers were not used in the interests of the nation and the fatherland but for a small group of traitors and the genocidal clique.

Another reason for these misled persons to return to the fold is that they were influenced by the correct policy of the party and the government of the PRK which was recently issued and propagated. The second point of this policy of the party and the government of the PRK which was recently issued and propagated. The second point of this policy says that any individual

or unit who deserts the enemies' ranks and returns to the revolution bringing various weapons and military materiel will be rewarded with cash in accordance with the quantity and quality of these weapons. The minimum reward for a weapon is 200 riel. We have clearly realized that these misled persons who awakened and brought their guns to return to the revolution did not do so because of money. Their political lives, their patriotism, their love of the people, and their anger toward the enemies are more important and indeed priceless factors compared to money. The revolution's policy is not to use cash in exchange for the patriotic spirit and love for the people. This policy has been aimed at noticing the deeds of individuals and units in order to encourage and intensify the achievements of misled persons. Many misled people who returned to the fold have continued to carry their own guns to struggle against the enemies. This is the patriotic ideal and the high awakening spirit of the misled soldiers who returned recently to the fold. Tens of thousands of misled persons have returned to the revolution and have built their new lives happily in society. Their living conditions are completely different from those of the time when they lived with the enemies.

The revolution is truth and justice. The revolution has a clear, correct policy. In fact, misled soldiers who left the enemies' ranks and brought their guns with them and returned to live with the revolution were welcomed and assisted by our party, state and people. They are living happily with their families and have the right to earn their own living. This is the concrete evidence of this humanitarian and clement policy. What do misled persons, who are now living with the enemy army, think about this situation? Truth and justice remain in your own conscience and no one can confuse you. Do you want to carry guns to oppose to your own fatherland, people and revolution? In reality, awakened persons with national conscience cannot carry guns to oppose to the fatherland, the people and revolution. The awakened people will rise and turn their guns on the enemies or bring their weapons and return to the revolution. If you cannot do this today, in the future many of you will overcome all obstacles to achieve this goal.

The enemies' refuges will be destroyed. We are very confident about this because the light of the revolution is bright and has steadily destroyed the darkness caused by the enemies.

CSO: 4212/5

REPORTAGE ON BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

SRV Experts Killed in Kampot

BK060642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields:

Kampot battlefield, Angkor Chey District: We attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at (Chruous Speu) on 25 September, killing one and wounding two. The Vietnamese enemies stepped on our land mine at Phnum Chankiri on 26 September, suffering three killed--including a district expert--and four wounded. In sum, we killed or wounded 10 enemies in Angkor Chey District.

Tuk Meas District: Our guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese at (Phnum Phka) on 20 September. We killed a district military expert and wounded three others.

Moung Battlefield

BK070346 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields.

Moung battlefield: We attacked the Mongkil Commune office for the fourth time on 29 September. After 10 minutes of fighting, we seized control of this commune office. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded two others. We destroyed a barracks, the Vietnamese experts' house, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized two maps, four hand grenades, and a quantity of documents and war materiel. We liberated six villages, namely Phum Kon K'ek, Phum Mongkol, Phum Prey Anh, Phum Prey Prom, Phum Anlung Kop, and Phum Kuoy Chik Dei. We attacked the Thnal Bot position on 1 October, killing an enemy soldier and wounding two others. We destroyed 6 portions of railroad track totaling 180 meters in an area east of Thnal Bot.

SRV Soldiers Killed in Phnom Penh

BK110815 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] On 20 September, a group of Khmer soldiers killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded six others at O Russei Market in Phnom Penh while the Vietnamese bandits were looting our people. The Khmer soldiers fled after the killing.

Phnom Penh Orphans Killed

BK110819 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Text] In Phnom Penh the Vietnamese enemy rounded up all orphans, sent them to Vietnam, took their blood in order to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression, and killed all of them.

CSO: 4212/5

VODK ON INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNATION OF SRV

BK100607 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The International Community Has Continued To Condemn and Firmly Call on the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy To Unconditionally Withdraw all its Aggressor Troops from Kampuchea and Let the Kampuchean People Determine Their Own Destiny by Themselves"]

[Text] Before the convening of the 39th UN General Assembly session, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters have intensified their psychological propaganda war and staged successive diplomatic maneuvers with an attempt to make the international community avoid the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea on the agenda of this year's UN General Assembly session. This psychological propaganda war and these tricky diplomatic maneuvers were launched by the Vietnamese aggressors and their accomplices with an attempt to make the international community avoid condemning and calling on them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves as in the past UN General Assembly sessions.

But the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never escape from their most barbarous crimes in Kampuchea. This year, they have been condemned more vigorously by various delegations at the UN General Assembly session. Furthermore, leaders of various countries have condemned the Vietnamese and have called on them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny.

During a banquet in honor of a CGDK delegation in Beijing on 29 September, PRC President Li Xiannian stated: Everyone realizes that the Kampuchean problem was completely caused by the Vietnamese administration. The fact that the Vietnamese sent troops to attack and annex Kampuchea was the cause of the Kampuchean problem and other related issues. Vietnam's aggression and expansion have not only threatened the security of Southeast Asia but they have also brought tragedy to the Vietnamese people. Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. This is a firm wish of the Kampuchean people and a common call of the international community. It is a key to resolving the Kampuchean problem. The international community cannot tolerate them unless the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese

troop withdrawal from Kampuchea can make the Vietnamese people, who have suffered many decades of war, live peacefully and gather their forces to construct their country and nation. The Chinese Government has solemnly reiterated over and over again that if Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea this will create necessary conditions to restore friendly relations between China and Vietnam.

During his talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Tokyo on 3 October, Shintaro Abe denounced Vietnamese policy in Kampuchea--that is Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. He stated: Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea has been a flagrant violation of the principles of international law. He called on the Vietnamese to settle this problem by withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea. Abe stated: The Japanese Government has supported the ASEAN stand which calls for respect of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

In reply to Nguyen Co Thach's proposal in Tokyo about a so-called international conference on Kampuchea, Deputy Spokesman Alan Romberg of the U.S. State Department said: The United States welcomes a solution of the Kampuchean problem by standing on the basis of a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under international supervision. He stated that this stand has been assisted and supported by the ASEAN countries and an overwhelming number of countries throughout the world.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated in Washington on 5 October that Vietnam's aggression and annexation of Kampuchea are the main obstacles to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. ASEAN will make every effort to pull Vietnam out from this destruction. He stated: The alliance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union not only makes the Vietnamese arrogant and savage but it has also obstructed the efforts to avoid power rivalry in this region.

At the closing session of its seventh meeting on 6 October, the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization issued a press communique saying ASEAN calls on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese do not withdraw their troops from Kampuchea the rivalry between big powers in the region will be more tense. This press communique stressed that the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization meeting condemns the illegal annexation of Kampuchea by the Hanoi Vietnamese and calls on the international community to support the solution of the Kampuchean problem through broad political means and the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea.

These vigorous condemnations and calls on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to unconditionally withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea at all international meetings clearly indicates that the Vietnamese and their Soviet masters can never hide Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea in gross, barbarous, and flagrant violation and encroachment upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter, although they have made every effort to intensify their propaganda and psychological war and launch tricky maneuvers.

These condemnations and calls have also clearly indicated that the entire international community can never tolerate or allow the Vietnamese to achieve their aggression in Kampuchea in violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The Kampuchean people, who have suffered from the aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, are very pleased with and comforted by these correct and just stands of the international community. The Kampuchea people consider that these correct stands of the international community not only completely conform to the principles of international law and the UN Charter but they are also the most important contributions to the cause of their struggle for national liberation. We would like to express our deepest thanks to the international community.

Concurrently, the Kampuchea people hope that the international community will make every effort to take more efficient measures to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to unconditionally and completely withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in compliance with the past five UN resolutions in order to put an end to the Kampuchean people's suffering and so that the Kampuchean people will be able to live peacefully on their territory as an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned nation.

CSO: 4212/5

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS THAI 'EXPANSIONIST POLICY'

BK101001 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "The Dangerous Policy of the Thai Ultrarightists"]

[Text] For 4 months now the Thai ultrarightists have sent their troops to invade and occupy illegally the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province. Public opinion in the world, particularly in Southeast Asia, strongly has opposed and condemned this hostile act and criminal policy. It is known to all that although the Thai troops have been posted in these three hamlets, the Lao side has been restrained and has tried its best to find all kinds of peaceful solutions. The Thai side, however, has ignored Laos' good will and has behaved as if it had no desire at all to resolve this problem. In the past as well as at the present, Thailand has stubbornly colluded with reactionaries from the outside and pursued a hostile policy against its neighboring countries. The Thai authorities are playing their role as a springboard for opposing the three Indochinese countries as they have done for the past several centuries. Moreover, they have tried and are trying to revive the expansionist policy, pursued by the former Thai royalists, against Kampuchea and Laos in particular. This has been indicated clearly in the LPDR Foreign Ministry's white book on Lao-Thai relations made public recently.

History clearly indicates that expansionism and hegemonism, which are detrimental to the interests of the neighboring countries, have been the main policies pursued by the Thai reactionary rulers from the 19th century to the present time. Simultaneously with pursuing the policy of expansion, domination, and occupation of a large part of Lao and Kampuchean territories, the Thai authorities have turned their country into a tool of reactionary, expansionist forces from outside for use in opposing peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Thai authorities have also caused great misery to the Thai people as well as the peoples of the neighboring countries in this region. Thailand joined with and created all facilities for the French and British colonialists, Japanese fascists, U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in their opposition to the three Indochinese countries. Aside from invading and occupying Angkor Wat, plundering a large part of Laos and Kampuchea, and occupying the Preah Vihear region in 1953, the Thai authorities allowed the U.S. imperialists to use their territory as a base for launching aggression against the three Indochinese countries. Thousands of Thai soldiers were also sent to launch sabotage activities against the Vietnamese people. Until now, there has been no change in the Thai authorities' fundamental policy.

Since the liberation of our country on 7 January 1979, the Thai authorities have persistently pursued a hostile policy against the PRK. The Thai authorities have directly taken part in the encroachment on Kampuchea's territorial integrity and provided sanctuaries for the Pol Pot remnants and the Khmer reactionary and traitorous groups of Son Sann and Sihanouk to use as bases for launching sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchea people. The Thai authorities have gradually bound themselves to Beijing's bellicose policy, which runs totally counter to the interests of the Thai people.

The Thai authorities should reconsider their current erroneous policy of inviting troubles.

Like the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese people, the Kampuchean people want nothing but to live in peace and maintain friendship and cooperation with other peoples, particularly the Thai people who are our neighbors. Although there was bitterness in the past because of the Thai reactionary rulers' hostile, aggressive policy, the Kampuchean people have never abandoned any opportunity or possibility to expand friendly relations with the Thai people. Our stand is very true. The aim of our struggle is very clear and just. We have always displayed our sincere desire for a peaceful resolution to all regional disputes. In the face of this hostile act of the Thai ultrarightists, the Kampuchean people once again reaffirm our harmonious militant solidarity with the fraternal Lao people. We demand that the Thai authorities immediately end their hostile acts against Laos and the other Indochinese countries. The Kampuchean people always stand by the side of the Lao people and cooperate closely with the fraternal Vietnamese people in the struggle to crush all maneuvers and activities of the enemies for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

CSO: 4212/5

KAMPUCHEA

VODK SCORES SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH'S UN SPEECH

BK131042 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach's Speech at the 39th UN General Assembly Session Makes the World Understand the Vietnamese Better"]

[Text] Hanoi's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, spoke at the 39th UN General Assembly session on 9 October. Throughout his speech, he did not utter even a single word about settling the Kampuchean question through the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions and the demands of the international community. On the contrary, one could hear only arrogance in the remarks by the Vietnamese and could see only the insolence of the expansionists, aggressors, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. Nguyen Co Thach disparaged the United Nations, the international community, the ASEAN countries, and other countries that support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Hanoi's aggression. Furthermore, one could hear in that speech only the big words uttered by the Vietnamese on behalf of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, proclaiming themselves the lord and master of the three countries and believing that they have the sovereign right to determine the fate of Kampuchea and Laos at will. Moreover, Nguyen Co Thach said that Vietnam will continue to occupy Kampuchea for another 5 or 10 years if it so desires.

At a time when the whole world and all mankind is denouncing and condemning Vietnam from all directions and particularly during the current 39th UN General Assembly session where delegates of UN member states have been taking turns attacking and denouncing the Hanoi authorities and categorically demanding that they unconditionally withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions, the Vietnamese delegation headed by Nguyen Co Thach seemed to be insensitive to criticism, showing a total lack of remorse. Instead it did not fear to use discourteous and arrogant language to the international community right on the stage of the UN General Assembly. This behavior should make the whole world more aware of the truly arrogant, cruel, and savage nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Through Nguyen Co Thach's speech at the 30th UN General Assembly session, the following can be concluded.

1. Vietnam has a clear-cut ambition and strategy for setting up a Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese Federation incorporating Laos and Kampuchea along with Vietnam. Vietnam has already proclaimed itself lord and master of this Indochinese Federation in which it is free to determine the future of the member countries as it pleases.

2. The fact that Vietnam declared that its troops will be stationed in Kampuchea for another 5 or possibly 10 years shows that Vietnam lacks the goodwill to settle the Kampuchean question peacefully in conformity with the UN resolutions and the call of the international community. As for the proposals for regional dialogue or the draft settlement of the Kampuchean question repeatedly raised by Vietnam, they are merely tricks to divert the attention of the international community and United Nations from the settlement of the Kampuchean question in conformity with the UN resolutions, which insist upon a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, in order to perpetuate its occupation of Kampuchea.

3. The words used by Vietnam such as peace, friendship, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence with this or that country in its multiple maneuvers and tricks are in sincere and do not stem from goodwill. They are only part of a strategem to coax, woo, and fool other people, to lure and benumb the vigilance and principled stand of countries in the region as well as in the world to benefit Vietnam's strategy for regional aggression and expansion.

For this reason, after all these tricks, deceitful tactics, and maneuvers of the Vietnamese had failed to obtain the desired effect, the Vietnamese did not hesitate to disparage and vilify other people immediately.

In sum, through the content of Nguyen Co Thach's speech at the current 39th UN General Assembly session, international observers both at the General Assembly and in the world concluded that nothing new of interest was being said. On the contrary, Nguyen Co Thach's remarks have further unmasked the true colors of the arrogant, insolent, and ferocious Vietnamese aggressors and have further exposed their deceit and loutishness. Nguyen Co Thach's speech at this year's UN General Assembly session has brought upon himself only ridicule, contempt, scorn, disrepute, and hatred. It has also made world opinion more aware of the necessity of joining hands in condemning and denouncing Vietnam even more energetically and bringing concerted pressure to bear on Vietnam in a more vigorous and resolute manner to force it to withdraw all its aggressive troops immediately and unconditionally and to allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without outside interference in conformity with the successive UN General Assembly resolutions.

CSO: 4212/5

KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S UN SPEECH

BK141040 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Being So Angry at His Defeats at the United Nations, Nguyen Co Thach Has Turned Against All Like a Mad Dog"]

[Text] In his address to the UN General Assembly on 9 October, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, grossly and insanelly chided the world community for opposing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

Why has Nguyen Co Thach tried to bite others like a mad dog being hammered with a big stick? It is noticeable that before the opening of the 39th UN General Assembly, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors put their propaganda machine in full swing to launch psychological warfare and deceitful maneuvers on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem. At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressors pretended to be gentle, hid their evil claws, and visited various countries, including Japan, where they spoke sweet words in an attempt to fool others into believing that Vietnam has changed its stand. All these were aimed at relaxing pressure from the world community at the UN General Assembly and making the world community accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed, however, conceal their aggression in Kampuchea, relax world pressure, or avoid world condemnation. They have faced even worse failure in their attempt to legitimize their aggression against Kampuchea. On the contrary, this year both at the UN General Assembly and in the international arena voices condemning the Vietnamese aggression and demanding the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea have been raised more vigorously. Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Japan in an attempt to ask for Japanese aid and to persuade Japan to accept the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea has been a great failure because Japan has further stood firm on its principled position and firmly demanded that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Even the countries that used to support and openly defend the Vietnamese aggressive cause in Kampuchea, such as India, seemed to show their desire not to smear themselves with the stinking Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

Nguyen Co Thach is angry and has tried to bite others in such a way because of this more vigorous condemnation by the world community and these repeated defeats. However, no one is cowed by such abominable, aggressive, uncivilized words as those of Nguyen Co Thach at the UN General Assembly. On the contrary, the world community has become more aware that Vietnam has suffered serious defeats and is facing a greater impasse in all aspects. Such words reveal only the evil, truculent, arrogant, and cunning nature of the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, the world community has despised the Vietnamese even more and has become well aware of the need jointly to condemn the Vietnamese expansionists' aggression in Kampuchea more vigorously and to pressure Vietnam further in all fields so as to force it to withdraw all its aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. No matter how clever in changing their mask from the devil to the saint, the Vietnamese aggressors cannot deceive the world community nor make the world community legitimize their aggression against Kampuchea. This is because the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is an unjust and most inhuman act that grossly tramples on international law, the UN Charter, and nonaligned principles. During the past 6 months, the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea has spread a most stinking odor throughout the world. Thus, no one wants or dares to get near it. The only way for Vietnam to pull itself from the deep abyss of its aggression in Kampuchea with honor is to obey and abide by the UN resolutions and the persistent demand of the world community by withdrawing its aggressor troops totally, immediately, and unconditionally from Kampuchea, respecting the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, and pursuing the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence with all its neighbors, including Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4212/5

KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SIHANOUK MEETING WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

BK140804 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Oct 84

[Text] On 8 October, Perez de Cuella, UN secretary general, and his wife hosted a reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; and Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

At this reception, the UN secretary general expressed the belief that the Kampuchean issue would be resolved in the near future and that the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, would recover their right to self-determination.

In his reply, the Samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea warmly congratulated the UN secretary general for his tireless efforts in the search for ways and means to strengthen this world's top body and to safeguard peace and stability in the world. On behalf of the CGDK, the Samdech president thanked the UN secretary general for his constant efforts in search of a reasonable solution to the Kampuchean problem.

On this occasion, the Samdech reaffirmed the Kampuchean people's desire to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors and truly respect the UN Charter. The Samdech demanded that Vietnam--also a member of the United Nations--implement the UN Charter by respecting the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. The Samdech said once all the Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will hold general elections under UN supervision in which all political parties can participate. The Samdech stressed that only after Kampuchea is liberated and has recovered the right to self-determination, can Kampuchea have peace and remain a neutral and nonaligned country that fully respects its neighbors. Kampuchea would be ready to sign an agreement of peace, nonaggression, and friendship with Vietnam.

Attending this reception were, among others, Imelda Marcos, wife of the president of the Philippines; His Excellency Rithauddeen, Malaysian foreign minister; His Excellency Arturo Tolentino, Filipino foreign minister; permanent representatives of the ASEAN countries at the United Nations; and Thiounn Prasith, Democratic Kampuchean representative at the United Nations, and his wife.

CSO: 4212/5

EDITORIAL ON DEVELOPING HANDICRAFTS

BK061533 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The ninth plenum of the party Central Committee correctly pointed out that under the present conditions, when the national economy is based on agriculture and industry is marked by low production, handicrafts play an important role in the economy because they are related to social production and contribute to the defense and construction of the country.

In his address to the closing session of the cadres conference, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized: Handicrafts are important in building the national economy. They produce a lot of consumer goods serving the people's needs. We have to pay attention to increasing handicrafts.

During the past 5 years of the PRK's advance, the handicraft sector, particularly in Phnom Penh, has been rapidly restored. There are about 2,000 handicraft bases which produce many more goods. The restoration and development of the handicraft sector, however, does not yet have a clear policy, and the sector is not developing in compliance with demand. Therefore, there is no balance between demand and production. It is therefore necessary to gather the transportation forces, and restore and develop the handicraft sector with the aim of fulfilling the increased needs of society. Concrete measures to organize and manage the handicraft sector must be taken. Good development of the handicraft sector can make this field a force to permanently serve industry. It is necessary to pay attention to a number of important points to develop the handicraft sector at present and in the future.

The restoration and development of the handicraft sector must conform with the resources, manpower, the needs of production, and the needs of the people. It is necessary to make every effort to restore and develop traditional handicrafts in all localities. Concurrently, other handicrafts must also be developed quickly. For this purpose, it is necessary to correctly implement a policy of encouraging handicrafts in the collective and in families which produce goods for agriculture and social life, and which can increase exports. The state should lend money at low interest and provide raw materials, fuel, and electricity to the handicraft sector so that it can produce more goods. The state should also purchase the final products.

In order to ease management, it is necessary to gather handicrafts in different localities. The production of agricultural tools, fishing equipment and spare parts as well as other goods should be increased. It is also necessary to advance toward the production of export goods.

It is necessary to pay attention to the strengthening and development of solidarity groups for handicraft production, which is part of the collective economy. Family handicrafts should also be encouraged. It is necessary to assist and train new handicraft workers. The achievements of crafts men and the ability of the cadres in this field should be encouraged.

It is necessary to guide craftsmen in the private sector to correctly implement the policy of the party and the state and the state decrees on production, and guide them to produce important goods for society. In particular, it is necessary to respect the workers' rights in order to avoid exploitation.

The responsible ministries must intensify their activities to control and obstruct those who produce foodstuffs without hygiene and false or prohibited goods. It is necessary to move the location of any handicraft base which affects the rights and health of the people, state property, and social order. It is also necessary to obstruct all illegal activities of dishonest traders.

All handicraft bases must be closely linked with society by the regular payment of taxes to the state so as to contribute to the defense and construction of the country. In order to correctly organize the restoration and development of the handicraft sector, it is necessary to coordinate the survey, planning, management, and distribution of production so that it can increase every year in quantity and quality. Furthermore, it is necessary to closely cooperate in exchanging handicraft products and providing raw materials among Phnom Penh, towns, and provinces aimed at restoring and developing the handicraft sector in accordance with the development of industry in the capital. This can also produce continuity in production advancing step by step on the path toward socialism.

Phnom Penh is the political and economic center of the PRK. There are many craftsmen and most of them have different specialities. In addition to tools, these craftsmen working in Phnom Penh have the ability to produce many other types of goods satisfying the needs of the people. Therefore, the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary Committee and other responsible departments must issue concrete policies and guidelines to be correctly implemented in the city on an experimental basis. The experiences in the handicraft sector in Phnom Penh will be implemented throughout the country. It is necessary to facilitate the visits of delegations from various provinces, ministries, and offices to model handicraft bases so that they can improve and strengthen their own bases.

There is no need to worry that the rapid development of the handicraft sector might restore capitalism. Everyone should clearly understand that if the handicraft sector is developed in accordance with our goal we can change it from a small scale sector without any organization into one with a correct leadership and management by the state. We are developing the handicraft sector and improving the management system of our people. We are teaching our people

so that they can advance step by step from small-scale production toward industrialization which is the basis of the construction of the socialist economy in the future.

All departments must intensify the organization, restoration, and development of the handicraft sector in conformity with the resolution of the ninth plenum of the party Central Committee so that we can successfully achieve the economic and social tasks of our party and state.

Our Kampuchean people are hard working and they are also skillful as clearly shown by our different sculptures and handicraft products. Although our country suffered from the genocidal danger, we must face still more difficulties. All of our people must continue to develop their skills. They have to make every effort to produce many more goods for the glorious cause of our splendid Angkor land.

CS0: 4212/5

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SRV THANKED FOR SUPPORT--Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV. The message essentially says: I would like to express deep thanks to the fraternal Vietnamese Government and people for according the Kampuchean people moral and material assistance whenever they encounter difficulties. May the warm militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam last forever. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84 BK]

ACTIONS AGAINST KOMPONG THOM 'BANDITS'--Militiamen, people, and revolutionary state authorities in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, had closely cooperated in defending their locality and took every measure to timely smash all the maneuvers and subversive activities of the Pol Pot bandits. In September, our forces cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army to launch 26 sweeping-up operations dealing bitter defeats to the enemies. During these operations, we killed 12 Pot Pot bandits who were plundering people's rice and paddy, wounded 27 others, and seized a large quantity of weapons and military materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Oct BK]

KHIEU SAMPHAN AT UN--Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, on 4 October held separate talks with foreign ministers of a number of friendly countries attending the current UN General Assembly session. 1. In the morning, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Idi Oumarou, Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, Burmese minister of foreign affairs; and His Excellency Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs. 2. In the evening, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency Vincent Montsi Makhele, Lesotho minister of foreign affairs; and His Excellency Facine Toure, Guinean minister of foreign affairs. During these separate conversations, Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed the above-mentioned personalities on the development of the Kampuchean people's struggle in the military, political, and political fields, particularly on the successes of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army during the past dry season. On these occasions, Vice President Khieu Samphan also exposed Vietnam's deceptive maneuver to split the CGDK. These talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere of mutual understand. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

SAMPHAN MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS--Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, met with a number of friendly foreign ministers attending the current UN General Assembly session on 5 October. These friendly foreign ministers were His Excellency Dawa Tsering, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Bhutan; His Excellency Ahmed Ould Minninh, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; and His Excellency (Dr Edgar Turan), minister of foreign relations [title as heard] of the Republic of Ecuador. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

SAMPHAN'S MEETING AT UN--During his stay in New York to attend the 39th UN General Assembly session, Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, separately met and held talks with foreign ministers from various friendly countries. On 8 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Hashim 'Uthman, foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; His Excellency Sela Molisa, foreign minister of Vanuatu; and His Excellency Semeon Ake, foreign minister of the Ivory Coast. On 9 October, Vice President Khieu Samphan met with His Excellency Arturo Tolentino, foreign minister of the Philippines. On the same day, Vice President Khieu Samphan had lunch with His Excellency Clement Michel Nga Gnii-Voueto, foreign minister of the Central African Republic. All these foreign ministers affirmed to Vice President Khieu Samphan the constant support of their governments for the Kampuchean people's struggle [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 Oct 84 BK]

PRC MESSAGE TO CGDK--[9 October message of thanks from Chinese leadership to CGDK leaders]--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: We are very honored to have received a message of congratulations from you on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the PRC. Please, accept our wholehearted thanks for it. Beijing, 9 October 1984. [Signed] Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee; Deng Xiaoping, director of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Board; Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4212/5

KENG KABAO PORT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Philoumpet: "Keng Kabao Port Today"]

[Text] The 1984 construction plan set by the Ministry of Transport and Post has become a guide for all the workers and technicians in each construction company under the Bridge and Road Construction Company No 2 of this ministry to turn over a new leaf and to have good judgment so as to fulfill the expected plan, especially the one for the construction of Keng Kabao Port. It is a big project in the first 5-year plan of the government whose aim is to develop the socioeconomy of our country. When it is finished Keng Kabao Port will be important in receiving and transshipping different items to all directions within the country conveniently.

Concerning the success of the second phase of the construction, the committee responsible for the construction took us to see the actual construction site along the newly-cut road from southernmost and northernmost Ban Keng Kabao. What struck our eyes was a two-story building standing gracefully next to a fence in a southern part of the construction site and facing the Mekong River. Next to it there was a large water tank higher than the building. Then there was an office for the authorities concerned, a one-story house. The next one down to the Mekong River shore was a large kitchen house built close to the ground. On the north there was an open space for storage which was cleared, well-leveled, and firmly packed down, and was guaranteed against weight and collapsing in mud. Everywhere in the open space there was concrete water drainage to drain water off in the rainy season. The whole construction site was surrounded by a strong steel mesh fence.

All this was a result of the intelligence and efforts of the workers and technicians doing the building. Since the first day to early 1984 new things have been added and achieved step by step. For example, the road down to the port in the south is being constructed to international standard 7 meters wide with steel-reinforced concrete 0.23 meters thick. There are sidewalks on both sides. The construction of the plan is now 85 percent completed.

Also, there are two [bases] for transporting machines that were just completed a few days ago.

Comrade Bounmi, a technician and also a construction committee member here, said that the construction of the transporting machine bases ran into some difficulty because the stony ground made it difficult to [pound in] the main posts.

However, because of the basic knowledge from what they learned and their experience plus the persistence of all workers here who decided to work day and night, the two transporting machine bases 5.60 meters wide and 1.80 meters high made with 113 cubic meters of steel-reinforced concrete were completed a few days ago.

9884

CSO: 4206/2

THAI STUDENT UPRISING, PRC MENACE NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Aug 84 p 4

[Commentary: "What Harmful Incident Will Occur When One Follows the Path of the Chinese Reactionaries?"]

[Text] Eleven years ago in April 1973 Thai students demonstrated their opposition to the control of the Thai economy by foreign capitalists. This demonstration was the cause of another one against the United States in June of that year and the fighting reached a peak on 13 and 14 October 1973 in which 200,000 people participated, resulting in the shameful bankruptcy of Thanom and Praphat and their military dictatorship.

Even though condemnation of Chinese capitalists for controlling the Thai economy, society, and military has not yet been loudly heard from the Thai student movement, Thais of all classes now clearly understand that over the past several decades, through the Chinese aliens who have been living in Thailand for many generations, China has gradually infiltrated Thailand's internal affairs.

For example, after Deng Xiaoping came to power, he enacted a reactionary law decreeing that all overseas Chinese in every country must adhere to Chinese ideology in order to arouse nationalism and to use evil people among overseas Chinese to serve the expansionist schemes of the Beijing ruling circles. Everyone still remembers well that not long ago China provided weapons, training, and assistance to the Thai-Maoist movement. However, [the movement] finally broke up because of the fight over power and their internal jostling the way it has always been in the ruling circles in China. This movement has brought pain and uncounted loss of life to the Thai people. And now China has changed its strategy from using the revolutionary mantle to take up the international reactionary course of expansionism, hegemonism and collusion with the imperialists. China has stopped supporting and feeding the Thai-Maoist clique and has employed new schemes instead. Can the Thai people understand and trust the several tens of thousands of Thai-Maoists who adhere to Mao and Deng's ideology when they gave themselves up to the Thai government? What are they doing? Where are they? With whom are they involved? They are now mingling everywhere in the rural and urban areas. The Thai authorities themselves know very well about them in many places, but they cannot lay their hands [on them].

As for the Chinese aliens who have settled in Thailand for many generations, the Thai people are aware of their population growth and the growing power of the Chinese aliens in penetrating and controlling the economy in Thailand, causing bankruptcy in many cases for Thai businesses. The rich, however, are Chinese and other foreign capitalists. A large number of Thais are continuing their training in China in order to serve the long-term schemes of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Many countries have had bad luck from the expansionist and hegemonist policy and [egoism] of China. Everyone knows well that there has always been a fight for power in the Chinese ruling circles. The fight between Mao Zedong and (Liu Zhao Si) was a major one. Later on there was a fight between the Mao Zedong clique and (Lin Biao), then there was the Gang of Four, and the last one was Deng Xiaoping who temporarily defeated the first group. A new fight for power is now in progress. The painful lesson the Indonesians received in 1965 and the genocide faced by the Kampuchean people in the late 1970's were all caused by the struggle for power of the Beijing ruling machinery. Following [the way] of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a bad omen. However, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries are trying to get on this dangerous path by continuing to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique and creating tension on the Thai-Kampuchea and Thai-Lao borders and by following the footsteps of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

After Laos and Thailand signed the joint statement in 1979 the situation and the peace and happiness between the two nations has gradually improved. The people of the two countries have been living peacefully along both sides of a border of friendship. This, however, is contrary to the evil intentions of the Chinese ruling clique which always wants to expand its territory by creating tensions. On the other hand, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries want to revive the hegemony so they can commit crimes against other people. Nevertheless, the Thai and Lao people as well as peoples around the world have gradually and deeply learned that a nation must decide its own destiny with its own policy. It cannot listen to dangerous and cruel views or the "preaching" of the ruling Beijing reactionary clique. Now the world's peoples have come to realize their cruelty and are now resolutely dismantling and defeating their destructive war of aggression in many ways, resulting in improved peace and happiness for each nation. It is certain that the peace-and independence-loving Thai people will never let the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists engage in dangerous activities in Thailand the same way they did to the people in the three nations in Indochina.

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CSO: 4206/2

PASASON COMMENTARY ON THAILAND'S 'BITTER FATE'

BK131039 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 13 Oct 84

["Commentary: Thailand's Bitter Fate"--KPLA headline]

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Oct (OANA-KPL)--Though Thailand had to pay dearly for its dirty role during the U.S. aggressive [war] against Indochina, the Thai administration now is eager to pay a higher price for its hegemonist ambition, PASASON writes today.

During the U.S. aggression against Indochina, Thailand acted as a stooge of the U.S. Administration. It offered Thai soil to the U.S. for use as military bases in return for modern U.S. military technology. But in fact, the paper says, Thailand had to pay for such technology with blood. Thousands of young Thais were killed and maimed in southern Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Hundreds of families of Thai soldiers killed in Indochina were ruined. And Thailand was beset with critical social-economic problems. Those factors have reduced the major part of the Thai people to poverty and given rise to all sorts of social vices.

Heedless of all these consequences, Thailand keeps going ahead on its erroneous path, this time, on the path of hegemonism and expansionism.

The invasion and occupation of the three Lao border hamlets by Thai troops since June 1984 are concrete proofs showing that Thailand has sold out its sovereignty to China, because the attack took place only a few days after Thai Commander in Chief Athit Kamlang-ek returned from a visit to China.

No matter whom Thailand cooperates with, the U.S. or China, one thing is certain: Thailand will meet with the same bitter fate.

CSO: 4200/76

PASASON SCORES THAI 'PLOY' TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

BK191139 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Commentary: Thai Premeditated Scheme of Aggression Exposed"--KPL heading]

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Oct (OANA-KPL)--The ploy used by Thailand to prolong its illegal occupation of the three Lao hamlets in Paklai District shows that it has premeditated a plan to use area as a springboard for aggression against the Lao PDR, PASASON, organ of the party CC writes today.

It is clear from what the Bangkok administration has done to the detriment of the local Lao people in the occupied area, that Thailand hopes to convert the three Lao border hamlets into a "contested zone." Although the facts and evidences have clearly proved the Lao sovereignty over the area, Thailand has tirelessly used one trick after another in the hope of attaining its ignoble goal. To divert public attention from Thai criminal actions against the local Lao people, the Thai foreign minister, Sitthi Sawetsila, spoke at the UN General Assembly on October 2 of Thai troops' withdrawal from the occupied area, and slanderously charged Vietnam with fueling the flame of what he called a "minor incident" at the Lao-Thai border.

His statements are intended to rid Thailand of its responsibility for all its crimes against the Lao hamlets, the paper stresses.

Heedless of world condemnation and protest, the ultra-rightist circle within the Bangkok administration has forced at gunpoints Lao people in the occupied area to take refuge on Thai soil. It has recruited local young inhabitants for training and forming a "local security force," and has also plundered the property of the local Lao inhabitants. All these acts are indicative of Thailand's ambitions and hostile policy towards Laos.

However hard Thailand tries to distort the true nature of the Lao-Thai border problem, the world public, including the Thai, will never be misguided from the course of "pan-Thaism." In the past two centuries Siam had invaded Laos several times. The Siamese soldiers had forced hundreds of thousands of Lao people to work as slaves in Siam, former name of Thailand.

The Thai occupation of the three Lao border hamlets in Paklai District since June 1984 was not a minor incident, but a gross violation of the Lao sovereignty. It was a hostile act toward a sovereign state.

It is noticeable that Thai hooliganism and arrogance is similar to that of the Pol Pot genocidal regime. A concrete fact of their collaboration is that they have helped each other in committing crimes against neighboring states.

This is not surprising because both Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea have acted under the command of the same master, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, the paper points out.

The forced migration of local Lao inhabitants is not a correct step towards a peaceful solution. Acting as a Chinese hireling will lead Thailand to nowhere, because China has long been condemned as a supporter of all genocidal and barbaric actions, the paper concludes.

CSO: 4200/76

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN MESSAGE OF THANKS--Vientiane, 12 Oct (OANA-KPL)--The Romanian leaders recently sent a joint message of thanks to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, and of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, for their congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the revolution of the national and social liberation of Romania. The Romanian leaders expressed their conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries would be further consolidated and developed in the interests of the two peoples and of socialism and peace in the world. They wished the Lao people new success in building their new society. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also received a message of thanks from his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION--Vientiane, 12 Oct (OANA-KPL)--The mayor of Vientiane Khambou Sounisai, who is also member of the party CC, received here yesterday a visiting economic delegation of Ho Chi Minh City led by Dao Anh Vu. Both sides expressed their satisfaction over the unceasing development of the all-round cooperation between Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh City. The Vientiane mayor further congratulated the Vietnamese delegation on its successful visit to the Lao PDR. He conveyed his greetings to the party and the people's committees and the people of Ho Chi Minh City. The Vientiane delegation left here later on the same day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 12 Oct 84 BK]

VIENTIANE-HO CHI MINH COOPERATION--Vientiane, 11 Oct (KPL)--Khandeng Thepsimuang, head of the industry, handicraft and forestry service of Vientiane Prefecture and Nguyen Hoa Phouc, deputy head of the industry and handicraft service of Ho Chi Minh City, signed here yesterday an agreement on the fields of industry, handicraft and forestry cooperation between the two cities. Witnessing the signing ceremony were, on the Lao side Dr Siho Bannavong, vice-chairman of Vientiane administrative committee, and the Vietnamese side Nguyen Dinh Hiep, party committee's member, vice-chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee and head of a Hanoi experts' embassy to Laos. On the same occasion, Phaivan, director of Vientiane trade company and Nguyen Van Phouc, deputy-head of the import-export company of Ho Chi Minh City, signed an agreement on trade work between the two cities, Vientiane and Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

PRK THANK-YOU MESSAGE--Vientiane, 20 Oct (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, recently received a message of thanks from the Kampuchean leaders. The message was signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC, chairman of the State Council, Chea Sim, president of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of Kampuchea and Chansi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In their message, the Kampuchean leaders expressed thanks to their Lao counterparts for their telegram of sympathy to flood victims in Kampuchea. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4200/76

PRC OFFICIAL CALLS FOR PROMOTION OF TRADE RELATIONS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 3

/Text/ Lin Hua, deputy minister of metallurgical industry of the People's Republic of China /PRC/, indicated in Kuala Lumpur today that his country has opened her doors in foreign trade since several years back and that foreign trade representatives may freely visit China. He called on Malaysia to open her trade doors in order to promote trade relations between the two countries.

He said that in the past the peoples of Malaysia and PRC had little contacts, and less bilateral trade dealings. Malaysian businessmen did not understand the needs of China's market and, likewise, Chinese businessmen hardly knew anything about the needs of the Malaysian market. Therefore, it is necessary for businessmen of both countries to intensify their contacts in order to expand the field of trading.

Lin said: "Malaysian businessmen should visit China's cities more often to market their commodities and to shop for Chinese goods. Not many Malaysians attend the Guangzhou Trade Fair every year. Such visitations to China are far from adequate. The commodities displayed at the Guangzhou Trade Fair are not comprehensive. There are no less than 800,000 kinds of Chinese commodities throughout China's markets."

Lin Hua made these remarks at a news conference held at the PRC Embassy this evening.

He divulged that every year the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry receives more than 10,000 foreign businessmen, yet Malaysian businessmen were nowhere to be seen. He pointed out that everytime he meets with foreign businessmen, the Japanese are usually present to discuss the trade markets in China and Japan.

He maintained that trade relations between Malaysia and China should not be conducted through the third party, because direct, bilateral trade could save a lot of foreign exchange.

Led by Lin Hua, a nine-man delegation from the Chinese iron and steel industries arrived here last Saturday primarily to study iron ores produced in Sabah and to seek trading cooperation in this field. The mission is scheduled to leave for Sabah tomorrow where it will pay a courtesy call on the chief minister and tour steel mills in Sabah State.

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR REVIEW OF 'LOOK EAST' POLICY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 2

/Commentary: "'Learn From the East' Policy Needs to be Reviewed"

/Text/ Speaking at the opening of the first 2-day-long Malaysia-Japanese seminar in Kuala Lumpur the other day, our prime minister once again appealed to Japan to open her doors for ASEAN countries, particularly Malaysia, and to cooperate with one another and jointly promote national development.

A considerable period of time has elapsed since the prime minister broached his "look east" idea. However, our country has not seriously made a detailed review whether or not we have achieved some degree of success in this matter, although the prime minister has repeatedly clarified that "learning from the East" by no means signifies that Malaysians should imitate Japanese people, eat Japanese food, dress in kimonos, buy Japanese goods or that we contract the Japanese to undertake our development projects. In reality, the "look east" policy means that we ought to emulate Japanese virtues, their work ethic and their successful experiences. However, it appears that ever since the onset of the "Learn from the East" slogan, our countrymen have not understood the prime minister's implication, with the result that everything Japanese has been indiscriminately moved over into our country, except the Japanese habit of roadside urination. This kind of hard and fast dogmatism simply won't do, no matter how you look at it.

As a result of our open-door policy, many Japanese have come to our country en masse not as tourists but as expects to grab our money, and some even behaving with an air of superiority complex. Therefore, the emergence of such phenomena by no means does our country any good.

It is definite that our country would be on the losing side if we do business with the Japanese. We need not deny the fact that we are still naive in the field of international trade, as we still lag behind others in business experience and technique and flair. Even America, England and some other industrialized countries have acknowledged the superiority of the Japanese on this score, much less our country. Not that we want to praise other countries' aspirations or belittle our own prestige, but we just have to accept the fact.

Although Japan orally wants to cooperate with you and helps you to develop your society and economy, in reality she wants to squeeze your wealth dry and she wants you to market their products and to open up markets for them so she can enjoy the fruits.

Our country's trade relations with Japan can never be balanced. Our deficit has become bigger since we learned from the East. Japan's purchases of our manufactured goods represent only three percent of our exports to Japan.

According to survey, last year our invisible losses to Japan reached /U.S./\$400 million, compared with the 1982 figure of /U.S./\$379 million. It is predicted that the figure will soar to /U.S./\$594 million in 1985.

Our prime minister is most concerned about this steadily-mounting trade deficit which has reached an alarming stage.

It is true that both sides must make joint efforts to solve this trade gap problem. However, both countries must also carry out sincere, bilateral cooperation in other fields in order to attain success. Yet, Japan's attitude in her business dealings with us really gives rise to suspicion.

We believe that it is now high time for us to make a serious review on our "look east" policy to avert suffering longterm losses at the hands of the Japanese and finding ourselves at the lower hand in our trade relations with Japan.

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CSO: 4205/2

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES JAPANESE 'ECONOMIC AGGRESSION'

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 30 Aug 84 p 2

/Commentary: "Japan's Economic Aggression"/

/Text/ It is not from today that Japan launches her economic aggression. Not long after the conclusion of World War II, she revived her national construction and waged an economic warfare by dumping her products in Southeast Asia and later in the United States and European countries in exchange for foreign currencies to strengthen her own country.

All of us must admit that whoever comes to grips with the Japanese in international trade war admires their business skill and eventually submits himself to an ignominious defeat. Japan can proclaim to the world that in all trade battlefields she can defeat any and even the strongest adversary.

Japan's strategy in foreign trade is similar to the invasion strategy of her so-called Southeast Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere of the past. First, she sent out her foot soldiers to test the main weak points of a target country, and then to select the spot for the projected invasion. Apparently such strategy was ever successful and in line with the Art of War which stipulates: "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles ending in a hundred victories." In launching her economic aggression in various countries, Japan invariably adopts this set of laws.

You say that the Japanese take things away by force and trickery, yet such an accusation does not stand to reason. In reality, however, that is indeed the Japanese way of doing things. That is why many countries remain quiet after suffering losses at the hands of the Japanese.

That is Japan's road to success and wealth in doing business with the world.

There is no doubt that Japan's economic strength today is entirely attributable to what foreign countries have bestowed upon her. As a tiny island country, Japan lacks natural resources and is often subjected to natural disasters, and it is not easy to turn it into a prosperous and powerful nation. Yet, you cannot deny that her daring and resolution in controlling international markets has won the admiration of even industrialized American and European countries.

Our country is rich in natural resources. However, due to lack of advanced technological facilities, we can rely only on exports of our raw materials to maintain our national economy. Japan clearly sees this weakness of ours and imports 84 percent of our raw materials, including basic oils, timber, tin and minerals. But she does not import our manufactured products.

Our prime minister has said that to change this colonial way of doing business, Malaysia can reduce our purchases of Japanese goods and restrict many kinds of Japanese imports. But this is not the way to solve the problem. At the same time, the prime minister has remarked that he was not implying that we should not or cannot open up our market in Japan, but that he was hoping that Japan would voluntarily open up a market for us in her own country.

As we have said above, the Japanese way of doing business is to make you swallow your losses quietly and follow their highhanded and high-pressure method submissively.

A good number of our major engineering projects are contracted to Japanese businessmen for construction, but the materials are derived from faraway Japan, not domestically. Also, in order to avoid import duties for imported raw materials, the Japanese cunningly find tax loopholes by transforming the materials into finished products.

As regards our domestically-produced cars, their important engine parts still are imported from Japan. Furthermore, the automobile market in our country is flooded with Japanese products, and future competition between our national cars and Japanese cars is bound to be very keen. It may be premature for us to predict that our national cars will lose the battle, but in light of Japanese business skill, we cannot afford to be too optimistic about the future of our national cars. We have suffered great losses in our dealings with Japan, no matter how much we have criticized the Japanese or the fact that Japan disagrees with the protectionism imposed by American and European countries. Yet, in many fields, Japan herself still adopts a protectionist policy and she is capitalizing on our "Learn from the East" policy by invading our market and grabbing our wealth.

No matter how sincere we are in our cooperation with Japan for the narrowing of our trade gap, Japan sees only her own interests and basically ignores the predicament of other countries. We can bluntly say that Japan is launching an economic aggression but not having trade relations with various countries in a spirit of reciprocity and cooperation.

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CSO: 4205/2

COMMENTARY LAUDS PRIVATIZATION POLICY

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 4 Sep 84 p 2

/Text/ Speaking at a conference of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia /ACCCIM/ the other day, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stated that basic principles for the privatization plan would be announced soon.

This is a big question for study, a problem Chinese entrepreneurs are particularly concerned about.

The concept of privatization was broached by the present prime minister. It may be described as a new plan which was created after a governmental review of our national economic policy and which will bring great benefit to the national economy when implement.

As a matter of fact, in recent years our government's economic condition has been adversely affected by a recession and has caused difficulties in paying expenses. Although the government launched a retrenchment movement as of 2 years ago, it is projected to have a deficit of more than M\$7 billion in 1984.

Based on an economic report issued by the Finance Ministry, our country's debt reached M\$50 billion before the end of 1983, and it is possible that the figure will hit M\$60 billion in 1984. Such a huge financial deficit requires a correct and effective measures to resolve it.

The privatization concept brought up by the government is an effective method to solve our financial difficulties. It is hoped that this plan can help lighten the government's financial burden, especially for its national government program, improve its current financial straits, and develop and reconstruct all kinds of plans more effectively.

Viewed from any angle, the privatization plan is a sound new policy. Not only can it reduce the government's financial burden, but also alleviate the status of the private sector in our national development. Better results will also be achieved through keen competition.

The core problem of this plan is not whether it can be pushed forward to suit the conditions, but whether it can be carried out fairly and reasonably.

The ACCCIM conference adopted a resolution wholeheartedly supporting the implementation of the privatization plan and urging Chinese businessmen to watch the proceedings closely and to take an active part in the plan. More significantly, the conference urged the government to provide all nationalities with equal opportunities to participate in the plan.

It is clear that following the announcement of the privatization concept, various nationalities have been concerned about their chances for participation. Chinese entrepreneurial circles are worried that certain choice profitable public service enterprises might be transferred to Malay entrepreneurs, thereby denying their chances of getting some benefit under this plan.

At present, the government's public service institutions, such as the Malaysian Airlines System, the Railway Bureau, the Postal Services Department, the Bureau of Telecommunications and Bureau of Electrical Power, are state-run enterprises. In reality, each of them represents the property of the people. If these enterprises are to be privatized from now on, each citizen should directly or indirectly get some benefit out of the transformation. These enterprises should not be placed under the monopoly of certain people or certain nationality, otherwise it would be unfair to the citizenry.

Before establishing the basic principles of the privatization plan, the government should extensively listen to the opinions of the people, so that the plan can be fully implemented in a fair and reasonable manner. Any racial favoritism must absolutely not be tolerated, because this would evoke the fear and dread of entrepreneurs of other nationalities.

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CSO: 4205/2

CHINESE COMPANY TO CONSIDER INVESTMENT UNDER PRIVATIZATION POLICY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 3

/Text/ The board of directors of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce /C of C/ Holding Company will seriously consider the prime minister's enlightenment concerning the privatization policy and will strive to obtain investment opportunities in some major public enterprises of the government.

In a press statement issued today, this board of directors said it was most inspiring to hear the prime minister's enlightenment and encouragement expressed at the opening ceremony of the 38th congress of the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia /ACCCIM/.

In his speech, the prime minister welcomed the founding of the Chinese C of C Holding Company and expressed his conviction that this company will potentially develop into a truly huge investment body.

Dr Mahathir encouraged the Chinese C of C Holding Company and other organizations to join hands with business groups of other nationalities to establish a consortium. This way, the entrepreneurs can have much better chances for taking part and investing in mammoth public service enterprises, such as railways and telecommunications services, as well as aviation.

The press statement indicated that if its business develops smoothly and earns considerable profit, the C of C Holding Company will definitely take part in the public service endeavors, firstly to earn profit for its shareholders and secondly to play a vigorous, effective role in national construction.

The statement also said if its current share-selling movement wins enthusiastic public support and manages to reach its target of M\$50 million, the holding company will apply to the authorities for additional floating of its shares.

In other words, if public subscription to its shares could total M\$80 million, the holding company will request government permission to increase its original target of share issuance from M\$50 million to M\$80 million, so that the responsive public can succeed in getting the shares.

The registered capital of the ACCCIM-organized C of C Holding Company is M\$100 million. The share-selling movement in progress aims at a paidup capitalization of M\$50 million, and its deadline will be the 15th of this month.

Up to now, support of the Chinese public has been vigorous. With the open encouragement of the prime minister, it is definite that the massive Malaysian compatriots will show a more enthusiastic reaction and actively take part in this distinctively significant Chinese-capitalized major enterprise.

9300

CSO: 4205/2

THAILAND

GAINING UNSC SEAT 'MOST STRATEGIC AFFAIR'

BK220242 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "UN Security Seat not an Easy One"]

[Text] Whether Thailand wins the non-permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council which it desires or not does not matter as much as the responsibilities that will accrue to us if and when we get what we want. To obtain a seat in the Security Council is an objective we should strive for but we have to realize that the council comprises communist and so-called neutralist countries as well as pro-freedom countries.

The struggle for the seat is not going to be easy since we are being challenged by Mongolia which is favored by the Soviet bloc and other communist countries and probably some of the countries calling themselves neutral in the UN General Assembly. If Mongolia gets the seat then there will be one more vote for the communist bloc in the Security Council. This will be significant for there will be one less vote for the democratic countries in this all-important international body.

The matter becomes really crucial should the Vietnamese or the leader of the communist bloc, the Soviet Union, or, for that matter, any other country brings up the matter of Kampuchea for consideration by the Security Council. It is comforting to know that the United States, like the Soviets and the Chinese and other permanent members, has the right of veto. But any defeat in voting could have unpleasant connotations in the view of the people of the world.

So it has become a most strategic affair for Thailand to get that Security Council seat.

Becoming a member of the Security Council can have its dilemmas and problems. For example, in a dispute involving Third World countries in which the U.S. considers itself to have vital interests, should Thailand vote with Third World countries or with its main ally and friend, the United States? In the General Assembly, how Thailand votes is not much noticed. But in the Security Council the world's searchlight will fall on Thailand which will be praised or criticized by the Third World or the U.S. on how it votes on an issue with repercussions for both.

The tendency will be for Thailand to go along with the majority because we need all the friends we can get, but if we are to be judged in history by our voting record we have to stand firm on principles. The principles will naturally be based on governmental policies at the time of the vote but long-term and future implications have to be taken into consideration. Whatever reputation we may gain for statesmanship will depend largely on how we vote in the Security Council.

CSO: 4200/77

THAILAND

VOFA ASKS LAO SINCERITY IN SETTLING DISPUTE

BK141452 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Lao 1230 GMT 9 Oct 84

["Article": "Sincerity in Settling the Problem of the Three Villages"]

[Text] The problem of the three Thai-Lao border villages in Uttaradit Province just cropped up in June this year when a Thai road construction unit was fired on by Lao soldiers when they were building the Nan-Uttaradit road through the three villages in Ban Khok Subdistrict. As a result of the attack, Thai troops have been sent to the three villages to protect the villagers. An attempt was initially made through diplomatic means to settle this border problem with our neighbor peacefully with a view to avoiding military confrontation between the two sides along the border. The Thai side also emphasized that the problem of the three villages was a matter between Thailand and Laos and that no third country should get involved in this issue. Earlier, Vietnam circulated a protest note among UN member nations, charging Thailand with sending troops to occupy the three villages. We regarded such a move by Vietnam as a propaganda campaign to distort the truth and to divert world attention from its aggression in Kampuchea.

The initial attempt to settle the problem of the three villages between Thailand and Laos began when the Thai side invited a Lao delegation headed by Souban Salitthilat to hold talks with the Thai Government delegation in Bangkok 21-23 July. At that time the Thai side clearly spelled out its position to settle the problem peacefully. The negotiations were of great interest to the Thai public and mass media. All Thai newspapers hailed the negotiations between the two neighboring countries on the basis of good-neighborliness and hoped that the problem would be amicably resolved.

The newspaper MATICHON on 22 July pointed out that the talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of good understanding. The newspaper SIAM RAT on 21 July commented that the Lao side's attitude of compromise showed praiseworthy goodwill and that such an attitude showed that Laos was independent. Nevertheless, it was deplorable that the talks were not as successful as expected by the Thai Government and in accordance with the aspirations of the Thai and Lao peoples to resolve the problem on friendly terms. The Thai mass media voiced several comments on the failure of the talks. The newspaper MATIPHUM on 26 July said in its editorial entitled "The Thai-Lao Conflict--It Must Be Settled": We believe that the atmosphere of talks

between the two brotherly countries has not yet soured if both sides are sincere and ready to produce evidence to substantiate their respective claims and are ready to accept a settlement of the problem without a biased attitude. They must regard the problem as a vestige of history, not as an intention of either side to encroach on the sovereignty of the other nor as a mistake of either country. Only on such a basis will the talks be held with a definite purpose. There is no point in the negotiations' dragging on indefinitely. There is no need to create a condition to include other countries in this problem, which will become a third hand exploiting the dispute between the two countries.

The second round of talks between the delegation of the Lao Government and the Thai Government on the problem was held in Bangkok on 7 August. During the talks, the Thai side clearly stated its position as follows: 1) The Thai Government is willing to withdraw troops from the three villages provided the Lao side ensures that it will not send its soldiers into the area; 2) A joint technical committee should be set up to conduct a survey to locate the watershed in the area for replacing the border markers; 3) Assistance should be given to the local residents to return to their native villages on a voluntary basis; and 4) A survey should be conducted to determine the losses suffered by the people. In the meantime, the Lao side reiterated its previous stand as follows: 1) The Thai side must unconditionally withdraw Thai troops from the three villages; 2) The Thai side must return the people to Laos; 3) The Thai side must pay compensations to Laos; and 4) A joint technical team should be appointed to carry out a survey to replant the border markers.

In addition, the Thai side also adopted a more compromising attitude with regard to the problem. For instance, General Athit Kamlang-ek, military supreme commander and army commander in chief, clearly pointed out that Thailand was ready to withdraw the troops from the three villages so that the survey of the border line could be made. If the outcome of the survey showed that the three villages belonged to Laos, Thailand was ready to accept the truth. But before the survey of the area could be carried out, Laos had to promise that it would not send troops into the area.

The second round of talks continued for 9 days and no conclusive settlement was achieved. It can be seen that the Thai side was sincere in settling the problem. In addition to trying to resolve the problem through peaceful and diplomatic means, Thailand also requested that the ownership of the three villages be proven with documentary evidence and by sending technical personnel into the area to conduct an on-the-spot survey. Thailand pledged to accept the outcome of the proof. However, the Lao side has so far tried to evade this proposal.

Thai technical personnel referred to the Franco-Siamese treaty signed in 1904 and amended in 1907 as evidence that the watershed was regarded as the border between Thailand and Laos. This principle stipulated that areas in which water runs toward the Mekong River belong to Lao and in which water runs toward the Chao Praya River belong to Thailand. To determine the location of the watershed, the Thai side proposed that a joint technical team be

appointed to conduct a survey on the spot to pinpoint its locations. Moreover, the Thai technical personnel also produced a map drawn up by the Thai Army Map Department in 1978 as another evidence because we regarded it as a complete, correct, detailed map drawn up by highly sophisticated means including aerial photographs. The Lao side merely talked about the verbal history and administrative backgrounds of the three villages in a legendary tales, and produced the Franco-Siamese treaty signed in 1904 and amended in 1907 together with a map unilaterally drawn up by the French without the acknowledgement of Thailand.

A clear proof that the Lao side is not sincere in settling the problem of the three villages but in making propaganda campaigns out of the development of the situation was the continued stay in Thailand by the Lao delegation after the suspension of the talks. During its 2-week more stay in Bangkok, the Lao delegation made contacts with foreign diplomats in Thailand, invited correspondents to attend press briefings attacking Thailand, and tried to set up contacts with Thai university professors and Thai politicians so as to carry out the anti-Thai Government campaign on the problem of the three villages instead of sitting down at the negotiating table to resolve the problem directly with the Thai Government delegation.

Delivering a speech at the 39th UN General Assembly, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila touched on the problem as follows: The Thai-Lao border incident has been regarded as a trivial matter that could occur anywhere in the world. This problem involves three remote villages with the total area of 19 square kilometers and population of 1,100. The incident occurred when Lao soldiers attacked Thai workers constructing a road in an area far away from the three villages and obviously within Thai territory. When a military operation takes place, it is difficult for either side to withdraw for fear of benefiting the other side. The bilateral problem has become more complicated because of inappropriate interference by a third country that has taken the opportunity to divert the attention of other countries from its own military occupation of Kampuchea and to link this incident to the Kampuchea problem. The Thai Government has pursued a policy of preserving good neighborliness with Laos for a long time. The problem of the three villages should not be allowed to become an obstacle to the relations between the two peoples who share a common language and whose relatives live along both sides of the border. Even though the other party has tried to obstruct progress in ending the problem through peaceful means, the Thai Government has decided to readjust the military forces in the three villages in order to defuse the situation, thus leading to a peaceful settlement of the problem.

The developments of the situation from the beginning to the recent clearly shows, that Thailand has goodwill toward Laos and is sincere in settling problems by initiating the talks and making one compromise after another with the Lao side. The problem can be settled without difficulty only if the Lao side shows a constructive stand in sincerely finding a solution to the problem because the peoples of the two countries have had close ties for several centuries and have overcome numerous problems together with good understanding.

CSO: 4206/16

MP'S ARTICLE QUESTIONS YOUNG TURKS' ACTIVITIES

BK170738 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Oct 84 pp 5, 6

[Article by Thawin Phraison, Democrat Party MP from Nakhon Si Thammarat: "For Whose Benefit Is the Young Turks' Current Role?"]

[Excerpts] A group of former young Turk army officers recently declared their support for the extension of Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek's term, claiming that Athit is the most able leader in this era and that he is the only person who could create unity in and strengthen development of the armed forces. The former young Turks also urged that Gen Prem Tinsulanon retire from political service, which can be interpreted to mean that Prem's retirement would pave the way for Gen Athit's accession to Prem's post. Recently a young Turk leader also implied his support for the amendment of the constitution to enable career government officials to concurrently hold political posts. His reason was that this would allow able career government officials to hold posts that have national responsibilities. His statement directly supported the thinking of some senators, MP's, and military officers, all of whom are lobbying for the same thing.

These young Turks' recent activities have confused people who used to admire their activities. In general, their activities that followed the 1-3 April 1981 coup attempt enhanced the democratic administrative system, leading to great admiration among the people. The young Turks' activities then included vehement opposition to the extension of Gen Prem's term. Gen Athit was then the main lobbyist for Gen Prem's extension. The young Turks claimed then that the extension would destroy army unity. As for previous attempts to amend the constitution, the young Turks also vigorously opposed the moves, saying desired amendments ran counter to democratic principles. I am certain that these activities of the young Turks were still in the people's minds in light of the publicity given their activities.

However, a couple of months ago the young Turks' position completely reversed. They supported extension of Gen Athit's term and amendment of the constitution to make career government officials eligible for political posts concurrently. What people want to know is whether the young Turks' previous vehement opposition to Gen Athit has changed to their sincere love for

Athit, or is either side just acting. What people also want to know is why have the young Turks called for Gen Prem to leave politics when they openly supported him in the past. Also, why have they supported amendment of the constitution to make it more undemocratic, which runs counter to the wishes of the people.

As I see it, cooperation between the young Turks and the powerholder must have materialized for the eventual benefit of someone. What remains to be seen is which side will benefit or will both sides benefit from this cooperation. It is also possible for both sides to lose if the game they are playing runs counter to the wishes of the majority.

I have always believed that anyone can do what he pleases, but if what he does opposes the wishes of the people the results would not be pretty for him in the end. There have been many examples of this. It is a noble truth that everyone is selfish to an extent. However, if someone does everything possible to get what he wants regardless of principles or public opinion, he must be severely scolded. Although I sympathize with the young turks, I do not agree with their recent actions, and I think most people would agree with me on this.

CSO: 4207/22

DAILY VIEWS INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST SUSPECTS

BK171424 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Closure of the Communist Investigation Files"]

[Text] Police Special Branch Division Commander Police Major General Kasem Saengmit disclosed that the investigation into 22 communist suspects has been completed and the results have been forwarded to the Police Central Investigation Bureau for further consideration. If the bureau agrees with the findings, the cases will go to the legal division for screening before they are submitted to the deputy director general for special affairs and director general of the police department, and finally to the military prosecutors who will bring them to the military court for trial.

The arrest of the communist suspects on 3 July has sparked many interesting political events in the country. It has been strongly opposed by technocrats, politicians, students, and journalists who also complain about the Anti-Activities Act of B.E. 2495, which gives unlimited power to the authorities. The arrest of such technocrats and journalists as Pricha Piamphongsan and Chatcharin Chaiwat, in particular, brought strong protests from the general public.

The issuance of Prime Minister's Office Order No 66/23, placing political operations above military ones, has brought many good omens for Thai politics. Under the directive, the authorities allowed Pricha Piamphongsan and another suspect, Mongkhong Wuthisingchai, to be released on bail. The investigating authorities have the legal power to detain the suspects for as long as 840 days. However, they completed the investigation within just 90 days--a very short period of time compared to the time they spent handling similar cases in the past.

The speedy closure of the investigation can be regarded as a good trend. The reactions of the people from all circles indicates their political awareness and their resentment of the laws which they see as unfair. On the other hand, the government and the investigation authorities have shown leniency toward the suspects probably because they have learned their lesson from their past mistakes and want to avoid any practice that could lead to an injustice.

The speedy closure of the investigation files gives a chance for the suspects to prove themselves in accordance with the process of justice and leaves no opportunity for the ill-intentioned elements to use the issue for their propaganda. The cases will be tried and concluded in court in accordance with the process of justice. The interpretation of the law, the rule of our society, will prove whether the accused are guilty or not. However, the speedy conclusion of the investigation should be viewed as an effort to provide justice for them.

CSO: 4207/22

DAILY CRITICIZES ARMY RIOT CONTROL EXERCISE

BK171138 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 16 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Soldiers' Riot Control Exercise"]

[Text] On 11 October the 3d Cavalry Division marked its founding anniversary. During the celebration program, a company of soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division staged a riot control exercise, depicting soldiers dispersing crowds demonstrating against bus fare increases. Thai- and English-language local papers extensively covered the program and published pictures of the exercise.

We accept that it was just a mock exercise, but it was one involving the dispersion of people and it was carried out by cavalry troops, not by policemen to whom the duty of crowd dispersion belongs. The exercise certainly made a profound political impact. Although both police and army units are armed units, army units are organized to defend the country while police units are designed for maintaining internal security. It is international practice for the police to be tasked with riot control, because it involves domestic disorder. In the United States, in major demonstrations the National Guard is used in conjunction with the police; soldiers are never used. Soldiers are used only when the police and National Guard cannot handle the riots, which means that declaring a state of emergency might be necessary.

Although the riot control exercises staged by the 2d Cavalry Division and previously by units of the 1st Army Region are only exercises and have good intentions behind them, they are more counterproductive than productive. This is because it gives an image of the military meddling in police work and is an unnecessary expansion of the military's role, leading to misunderstanding that internal security has become a problem.

Thailand is in the midst of democratic development and there is a clear separation of the duties of soldiers, policemen and civilian officials in the democratic system. One way to confirm this separation of duties is to avoid the giving the impression that the military is interfering in every imaginable issue. This will serve as assurances to the people as well as to foreign investors that our internal security is sound--and this condition has not been achieved by the regular use of soldiers.

CSO: 4207/22

MATUPHUM URGES PIYANAT, ARMY TO STOP QUARREL

BK171528 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 16 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Stop Your Pride"]

[Text] Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut recently informed some papers that he will ask the Army's Legal Department to file a lawsuit against Piyanat Watcharaphon, Chat Thai Party MP from Sisaket and deputy house president, because the army feels that Piyanat's lawsuit against the army radio program Sayam Manusati showed that he misinterpreted the army's intentions. Narudon said the army's explanation through the program was made so that Piyanat could understand the army's position on the events. He felt that the public and junior soldiers could misunderstand the issue if the army did not react in some way. He also said that because Piyanat has created an issue, it is necessary to use available tools to retaliate in kind.

It is public knowledge that Piyanat recently filed a lawsuit against those responsible for the Sayam Manusati program, which criticized the interview he granted to the press. He claimed that although the program did not identify him by name, it could be proven that it was targeted against him. During the interview Piyanat said words to the effect that the army need not worry if what he said was not true. But now that Narudon says the army plans to file a lawsuit against Piyanat, the issue has taken another turn for the worse.

Several papers have opined that Piyanat's interview remarks on the army's taking charge of Gen Prem's hospitalization and the Sayam Manusati program's reply to those remarks show their concern for the prime minister and the country. But pride is involved here and, therefore, neither side will capitulate and both have insisted that they are right and are honestly concerned about the country and the prime minister. This is what caused the issue to intensify to its current state.

As a part of the mass media that wants to see peace and unity in the country, we appeal to both sides to stop trying to salvage their pride. In particular, the army, being a great institution that is very important to the country, has encountered much criticism in the past and took it in stride with great perseverance until it eventually faded away. This should prove that the more aggressive position the army takes just to "retaliate in kind," the more its image will suffer.

CSO: 4207/22

POLICE ASK PRESS 'COOPERATION' IN REPORTING

BK210902 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] On 16 October, Police Lieutenant Chan Manutham, minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office, presided over the meeting of the government's ad hoc public relations committee. The meeting, which was also attended by officials from ministries and government agencies concerned, discussed a wide range of issues related to public relations work, including the effort to disseminate correct information about the government so as to create good understanding between the government and people.

The meeting's participants also considered the news reports on the conflicts between Thailand and other countries such as the one over the Thai-Lao border dispute and agreed that action must be taken to prevent the presentation of such news from bringing about misunderstanding between Thailand and those countries. The Police Department was instructed to seek cooperation from the local newspapers in this regard.

According to a report from the Central Investigation Bureau, on 18 October, Police Lieutenant General Samoe Damaphone, commander of the Central Investigation Bureau, received a directive from Police Department Secretary Police Major General Phot Bunyachinda instructing the Police Special Branch Division, in its capacity as the press control authority, to ask newspapers to avoid the presentation of news reports in a manner that might cause misunderstanding between Thailand and foreign countries.

The admission of the Thai-Lao dispute over the three border villages for discussion in the UN General Assembly session was believed to be the major reason for the meeting to consider this problem.

CSO: 4207/22

EDITORIAL HOPES WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS IS OVER

BK190105 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome News of End to Communist Insurgency"]

[Text] Although it was only accentuating the positive, it is nice to hear officially that the "war" against the Communist Party of Thailand is over. Some of the leaders of the CPT have been arrested and are awaiting trial and most of the insurgents have surrendered under the "open arms" policy. When Deputy Army Chief of Staff, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said that the fighting was over, he was careful not to mention the word "victory" but rather referred to the eradication of social injustices and the establishment of democracy.

Actually the CPT during the past three decades has been a nebulous organization with its headquarters variously reported in South China, in Laos or in Vietnam. The nexus between the CPT, which can be considered the political organization, and the communist insurgents who mainly operated in the North and Northeast has never been clear. During the days when Field Marshals Sarit Thanarat and Thanom Kittikhachon were in power, little was heard of the CPT but there were daily reports of the activities of communist insurgents.

How many of these insurgents were really communists toeing the Marxist-Leninist line or the Maoist line has also never been clear either. One thing however was clear and that was what Lt Gen Chawalit expressed Wednesday. They were fighting against social injustices and autocracy and certainly would not have been able to indulge in communist polemics. In almost every country there are communists, most of them chasing a mistaken ideal and some just agents of foreign powers. But when arms are supplied by communist countries, the malcontent became communist insurgents whether they were politically motivated or not.

The course of the Vietnam war and the presence of American troops in Thailand contributed a lot to communist insurgency although it would not have been possible without the arms that were supplied by those who were then called Pathet Lao and Vietcong. The present strength of the insurgents is estimated at lower than 1,500, which is a pitifully small number compared to a decade ago. The army now expects more insurgents to return to the government fold in the North and Northeast while the central region is described as peaceful.

The South is, of course, a bit of a mess because of the presence of the insurgents of the Communist Party of Malaya who outnumber the Thai insurgents. This is further complicated by foreign-backed separatist movements. But CPT has never been strong in the South which, even long ago, was dominated by the CPM. Apart from our own efforts, there were circumstances outside our control which has brought about the present situation. The intense animosity between China and Vietnam is an important contributory cause. China does pay lip service to CPT and CPM but does nothing to help them. The Vietnamese and the Laotians would like to help but find it extremely difficult because the Vietnamese are bogged down in Kampuchea. But this in no way detracts from the credit due to our armed forces which, by switching strategy from armed suppression to the removal of social injustices, has been able to cure the festering sore of communist insurgency.

CSO: 4200/77

THAILAND

STUDENTS PLAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST JAPANESE GOODS

BK150208 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Student activists are planning to launch an anti-Japanese campaign in what is seen as a shift of emphasis from political to economic matters.

As a prelude to the campaign, banners urging people to refrain from buying Japanese luxury goods emerged yesterday as demonstrators marched through Ratdamnoen Avenue to Democracy Monument to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the October 14 uprising.

Wanloet Kittiphonlakun, president of Ramkhamhaeng University's Student Union, said yesterday he believed the campaign against Japanese goods would be supported by the majority of students.

The campaign, he added, would also revive the student movement which has died down since the bloody riots of October 1976.

President of Thammasat University's Student Union Anucha Hongthong told the POST that his group had studied Thailand's economic problems with Japan for more than a year and had decided that Tokyo was insincere in its promises to narrow Thailand's huge trade deficit.

"We are at a great disadvantage with Japan because Japan is insincere. Its aid to Thailand is just chickenfeed compared to the huge trade deficit in favor of Japan," he said.

He added that the granting of assistance to Thailand was merely intended to improve Japan's image in this country.

He gave the example of the Din Daeng youth center which, he alleged, was built by a Japanese contractor with Japanese equipment brought in from Japan. All the equipment at the center was Japanese-made, he added.

Anucha further charged that Japanese experts who came to Thailand had no intention of transferring their expertise to their Thai counterparts and many of them came here to gather information.

Japanese investment and assistance were also aimed at dominating Thailand's economy, he claimed.

He also complained about Japan's cultural domination, pointing to the many Japanese cartoons shown on Thai television.

Similar opinions about Japanese executives' attitude toward their Thai colleagues were last week voiced by Decha Bunchuchuai, secretary general of the Board of Investment.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Mr Decha said Japanese firms in Thailand were less inclined to promote their Thai employees to executive positions than Western companies.

Thai employees in Japanese firms had no career opportunities, he said.

Thammasat University's Student Union and the unions of 11 other institutions are now laying plans for a campaign against Japan, which may be in the form of a campaign against Japanese goods.

A meeting will be held today at Thammasat University by student representatives.

Anucha said that he expected the campaign to be launched in the near future.

CSO: 4200/77

THAILAND

DAILY ANALYZES SHIFT IN STUDENT MOVEMENT

BK210855 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 84 p 11

[Article: "Student Movement: Shifting From Political to Economic Issues"]

[Text] The student movement, which used to be one of the most powerful social forces in this country, has finally emerged with a face-lift. This time student activists have chosen a different tune, economic over political issues. If the recent anti-foreign products campaign, mainly from Japan, is [one] of the indications, economic issues will be the main theme in students' attempts to revitalize the student movement.

Last week's appeal by student leaders from around the country to start a three-month campaign to boycott foreign goods has been greeted so far with not much enthusiasm. Poster and placards with anti-Japanese messages were parts of the 11th anniversary to commemorate the October 14, 1973 student uprising, which otherwise would have been a quiet memorial service for relatives of those who died during the protest.

The shift from a political to an economic campaign partly derived from the demoralization of student activists since the movement was crashed with violence means by the authorities at the time. The rippled effect has a far-reaching influence on Thai student movements; as a result, it has limited their role in political changes today. Young student leaders admitted that students in major universities have become apolitical, manifesting the sense of despair. They agreed that instead of confronting the issues, which their predecessors used to do, they avoided them. "We are different now, we think more about ourselves. We are careful of what we do," said a sophomore from Chulalongkon University.

Events in the past few months, however, have stirred up old guards of the student movement. Student powers were put on test recently when such intellectuals as university lecturer Dr Pricha Piamphongsan, and well-known social critic Sulak Sivaraksa were arrested on communist charges and lese majeste respectively. Students encountered these major arrest with antipathy. If these events took place a decade ago under repressive government, they would be met with strong resistance from student activists.

Student leaders shared similar views that the current political situation has been good since there is no repressive government policies, per se, to upset students or force them to organize mass demonstrations, except economic issues which are everybody's concern.

Anucha Hongthong, president of Thammasat University Students Union, said the student movement has taken a new course and students' attitude has also changed.

"We do not have a demonstration as forceful as in the past. It is calm. Furthermore, social condition has improved. Rural people receive more information from television," Anucha said.

He said students were in better position than the public in raising any social issue because they had more time to study the issue and no interest involved. The antforeign products which focuses on Japanese goods was, according to him, a natural choice since it was the major Thai concern. Thailand had a 3.8 billion dollars trade deficit last year, 48 percent from trading with Japan.

The student movement would be able to raise the deficit level to the mind of government officials and the public in general the real impact of burgeoning national debts on economy, he said.

Anucha said that the boycott of luxury foreign products was timely because it was about time all sectors of the society cooperate to help solve the trade imbalance with Japan.

Another student leader, Wanloet Kittichakun, president of Ramkhamhaeng University Students Union, agreed that Thai political situation has improved tremendously. As a result, the urge for drastic social changes has faded away while the people's standard of living has improved at a satisfactory rate.

"Any demand to the government at this time will be very peaceful. In the past, the student movement was sometimes exploited by politicians, thus making it possible for the military to interfere," he indicated.

In fact, he said, the student movement has moved into the social development program, something which they can participate and enjoy. "Whenever students organize a debate or discussion, students remain enthusiastic to listen, which means they are still care and worry about their country and the roles they can play," Wanloet said. [sentence as published]

Due to experiences in the past, some student activists believed that students should play a limited role. "At the moment, people are quite happy with what they have and the situation in general is bearable. The point is we do not want to see Thais to kill Thais again," Phichai Promachun, chairman of the opposition Krasaetham Party of Ramkhamhaeng University said.

Students in such a prestigious university as Mahidon University, who are considered to be progressive element, have also changed their attitude. According to Phichai Rattanadilok, deputy chairman of Students Union, Mahidon University, the student movement has quietly come back. However, instead of concentrating on political issues, they avail themselves to social welfare and development programs, he said.

He said only a limited group of students, who took some time off to seriously study "political problems," would understand the current issues, otherwise most of the university students were not well-informed or worse; sometimes they completely ignored political situation.

Student leaders have one thing in common; they fervently believe that they can improve their own society through a peaceful mean. They are all longing for nostalgia during the peak of the student movement, but at the same time they have learned from the history and want to use a better approach to tackle national problems. This time, they have chosen economic issues, the trade deficit with Japan in particular, hoping that it will stimulate public debate and attention from authorities concerned to solve it.

In the past, the student movement had been used as an instrument for political changes, now it will be shifted to economic issues.

CSO: 4200/77

STUDENT MOVEMENT URGES BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS

BK210634 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The student movement has stepped up its campaign against foreign goods with Thammasat University yesterday issuing an open letter to all government agencies and the public calling for a total boycott of Japanese products.

"It's time that Thai people stop being indifferent because the future of the country is at stake," the one-page letter signed by the Thammasat Students Union said.

The letter accused the Japanese of exploiting Thailand with an aim of dominating the Thai economy through "economic mechanisms" they had created.

The issuance of the letter came one week after the Students Federation of Thailand, the newly-formed student organization, launched an anti-Japanese campaign to coincide with the commemoration of the October 14 Uprising.

Other universities which are members of the federation are also carrying out their separate campaigns on the issue.

Copies of the open letter issued by Thammasat Students Union will be sent to all government agencies, state enterprises, labour bodies and individuals to request their cooperation in the campaign.

It said: "All the Thai people must sacrifice their personal comforts for the sake of national interest and to create people's power by boycotting Japanese goods now."

The letter ended with a slogan: "Thailand is an independent nation: Do not be slave to Japanese goods."

The letter said that the value of trade imbalance in Japanese favor has been rising steadily over the years. It pointed out that in 1967, the value of trade deficit with Japan was 5,047 million baht. In 1977, the amount went up to 16,439.9 million baht and 38,334.50 million baht in 1982 and 1983, respectively.

And in the first six months of this year, the trade deficit was registered at 21,376 million baht, representing 65.27 percent of the country's total trade deficit, it said.

It accused Japan of trying through every possible means to exploit Thailand, including the introduction of trade barriers against Thai imports.

CSO: 4200/77

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA--Thailand will establish diplomatic relations with Somalia next month, an informed source said yesterday. The source said that the Thai Government will establish diplomatic ties with the North African nation starting November 1. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Oct 84 p 3 BK]

KARENS FACE FOOD SHORTAGE--Mae Sot, Tak--More than 9,600 Karen refugees are facing a food shortage, and the chance for them to go back to their homeland looks dim as heavy fighting between Burmese forces and Karen rebels is continuing, Western relief workers said today. They said they are concerned for the refugees who are staying in border camps at Mae Sot, Mae Ramat and Tha Song Yang districts of Tak Province. The refugees now need 1,300 sacks of rice a month. There is no shortage of medical supplies as the French agency MSF [Physicians Without Borders] is keeping tab on the quantity. The relief workers said their main concern is over the rice supply which is now running low due to the prolonged warfare. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 12 Oct 84 p 3 BK]

NETHERLANDS MEDICAL TEAM--A medical team from the Netherlands Red Cross Society has recently started work in the Khao I-Dang refugee holding center. The four-member team, composed of a surgeon, an anaesthetist and two nurses will stay in Khao I-Dang for 6 months. They are supported by a Dutch Government grant equal to about 750,000 baht. The Dutch Government has granted the equivalent of about 375 million baht since 1978, the first year of the massive influx of Indochinese refugees into Thailand, to refugees living in Thailand the border area. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Oct 84 p 3 BK]

BUDGET SURPLUS--The government had a budget surplus of 20,766.3 million baht during the last fiscal year which ended on September 30, 1984. The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that the government's total income during the last fiscal year was 177,805.1 million baht, and total expenditure reached 157,038.8 million baht. Of the total income, 30,000 million baht came in the form of loans. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Oct 84 p 3 BK]

NEW PARLIAMENT SESSION 'DENIED'--Chat Thai Party leader Maj Gen Praman Adireksan said yesterday that there had not been any move in his party of the opening of a special parliamentary session. He denied any knowledge to a claim by his party deputy leader Col Phon Roengprasoetwit who said he (Col Phon) had sufficient supporting signatures from more than 200 lawmakers for a motion to call a special House session. He said party secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha had the signatures of all 108 Chat Thai MP's ready to endorse an initiative by any political party for the move. "But our party will not spearhead such a move. We will merely support," he told reporters at Don Muang airport on his return from a trip to Japan. In case of a constitutional amendment, Maj Gen Praman said his party wanted a change in three major points to make it compulsory for a prime minister to be an elected MP, to entitle the speaker of the Lower House as president of Parliament and to require the government to seek the House's approval in its policy statement before starting its administration. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Oct 84 p 2 BK]

PREM MAKES 'SURPRISE' TRIP--The prime minister made a surprise visit to the Rose Garden in Nakhon Pathom's San Phran District and Buddha City yesterday afternoon. It was Gen Prem Tinsulanon's first trip out of his Sisao Thewet home since he was discharged from the hospital on October 12. The trip was an unofficial one and no one at the resort was informed in advance of the premier's visit. The prime minister spent one hour and 30 minutes strolling around the park, stopping at times to chat with visitors and thank them for shows of concern about his condition. He looked well, but was still accompanied by a team of doctors. Earlier in the day, General Prem had four rounds of walking exercise inside his residence. On seeing newsmen thronging to catch a glimpse of him from outside the fenced wall, he said cheerfully: "See you in two days." This confirmed an earlier report that the prime minister will return to work at Government House tomorrow. The premier has been on leave since he was taken ill early this month, suffering from pleurisy and a partially blocked pulmonary artery shortly after his return from a medical check-up in the United States. Although the premier has been discharged from the hospital, he remains under close observation of a team of medical experts at his residence. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Oct 84 p 3 BK]

ATHIT COMMENTS ON RANGERS ATTACK--Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek disclosed on 17 October that the recent bomb blast that killed a number of rangers in Phatthalung Province was not the work of communist insurgents. He said he believed that local bandits planted land mines in the area. He said he had been informed that three rangers were killed during the incident. Gen Athit said that the ranger unit was assigned to suppress the bandits operating in the area of Khao Phap Pha Mountain. The bandits always rob the people and harass government officials in the area. They had warned the rangers to stay out of their business. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Oct 84 pp 1, 16 BK]

GENERAL CRITICIZES MP--Second Army Region Chief of Staff Major General Manun Phonwiang told newsmen that he had once distributed leaflets critical of MP Piyanat Watcharaphon in Sisaket Province. However, that individual did not sue him because, he said, the leaflets only told a true story. He said:

"I do not understand why he has to bother with the military. It is clear that the MP's have the duty of looking after the people in their respective areas. We cannot help it if he is looking for trouble." Asked if the Armed Forces plans to organize seminars to educate politicians about its role and duties, Maj Gen Manun said that such a seminar would not do the untrainable any good. He noted that he had never seen any politician causing so much trouble and criticized Piyanat for saying that the military had kept General Prem under house arrest. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Oct 84 p 16 BK]

ARMS NOT GREEN STARS'--According to a report from the police to SIAM RAT, the weapons that were found at the Apollo Hotel during the confusing political situation last month did not belong to the Green Star Movement. Police Colonel Yanyong Anumanratchathon, chief of the Police Special Branch's intelligence section, has reported to his superiors that the investigation has not revealed the movement's involvement in the matter. However, the police were unable to determine the party responsible for the incident. The reason cited to substantiate the finding is that the notorious terrorist movement, which broke away from the Communist Party of Thailand and called itself the New Siam Party, would not resort to any action that would impair its image as it is still in the stage of building up its organization. The leaflets with the green star stamps can be easily counterfeited, and the Pattani United Liberation Organization did so when it planted bombs in the capital 3 years ago during the premiership of General Kriangsak Chamanan. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 12 BK]

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES WAYS TO HANDLE CHINESE INCURSIONS, ATTACKS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 84 pp 1-6

[Editorial: "Resolutely Oppose the War of Destruction and Incursions of the Chinese Aggressors"]

[Text] During April and May 1984, the hegemonic Chinese expansionists openly and recklessly carried out more insane plots and acts of destruction and aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese army has used artillery, mortars and rocket-propelled artillery to fire more than 130,000 shells at hundreds of populated areas, cities, towns, villages, storehouses, hospitals, enterprises, schools, hydroelectric stations, fields and evacuation centers in six provinces from Lai Chau to Quang Ninh that are located near the Vietnamese-Chinese border. One day, they fired more than 6,000 artillery shells into one zone of Ha Tuyen Province. They have also committed terrible crimes against the tribesmen living in the northern border provinces.

What is particularly serious is that the Chinese powerholders have mobilized many main-force corps [quan doan] subordinate to the Kunming and Canton military regions, positioned them near the Chinese-Vietnamese border and used infantry regiments and divisions of these main-force corps, which were superior in number of troops and firepower, to launch many attacks. They coordinated frontal attacks and sudden, secret attacks from the rear to illegally occupy high points 820 and 636 in Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, and high points 1250, 1509, 1030, 772 and 233 in Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh districts in Ha Tuyen Province.

Along with the acts of destruction and aggression mentioned above, the Chinese reactionaries have frequently sent reconnaissance patrols, commandos, spies and infantry squads, platoons and companies to illegally encroach upon Vietnamese territory in many areas. They have carried on reconnaissance activities, obtained information on the situation, kidnapped people and cadres, fired at people who were working, mined the roads and slash-burned upland fields of the people, destroyed subsidiary food crops, seized and killed buffalos and cattle, disrupted production, linked up with bad elements, spread rumors and waged psychological warfare.

This is the most serious escalation of the war of destruction by the Chinese reactionaries since their war of aggression in February 1979. They are using new methods such as having many main-force corps conduct bold offensive

operations in a number of zones in coordination with continuously firing artillery rounds into border areas in the northern region of our country. This is part of Beijing long-term plot to invade and annex Vietnam. Could it be that this is what the Beijing reactionaries refer to as the strategic policy of "sitting astride the border and taking the high points?" Their aim is to make it possible for them to constantly threaten and control our country's northern border area and to make preparations for offensives by Chinese troops when they launch a large-scale war of aggression. This plot by Beijing in escalating things is quite clear even though they have tried to conceal it by issuing deceitful statements, accusing Vietnam of "provoking and committing aggression against China." It has long been their intention to illegally occupy a number of high points and high-point zones inside Vietnam, improve and perfect the offensive deployment of Chinese troops along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and, at the same time, carry out their plot to seize territory "mouthful by mouthful" in order to expand their territory. Another of their targets is to cause large-scale destruction, make us suffer heavy casualties and weaken our main-force units, border defense forces, local forces, militia and self-defense forces and people's forces in the border villages. They also want to destroy the stability of life and socialist construction of the tribesmen in this area. They hope to force us to have to deal with things in the front-line zones and make us concentrate our efforts here, which would have an effect on socialist construction nationwide. Through these aggressive actions, the Beijing reactionaries also want to train their military units and prepare for a dangerous and violent escalation in the war in an attempt to swallow Vietnam and annex all three countries of Indochina when the conditions are ripe.

Such calculated acts of aggression by Beijing took place during the period when Reagan was in China and their Pol Pot lackeys in Kampuchea, who were being aided by the Thai army, were suffering painful blows during their so-called "dry-season counteroffensive." They hope to seduce America, revitalize the remnants of their lackeys in Kampuchea, make the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia even more tense and destroy the trend toward dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN, a dialogue that has begun to take place with a number of understanding people in ASEAN.

The plots and war-like activities mentioned above once again show the reactionary, aggressive nature and unchanging stubbornness and foolhardiness of the Chinese powerholders in their scheme to destroy, invade and annex our country and the three Indochinese countries in order to open a path for expansion into Southeast Asia.

However, while the Beijing reactionaries have openly and recklessly escalated the war of destruction, this does not prove that they are strong. Just the reverse is true. Because they have constantly suffered defeats in their attempts to destroy, occupy and annex our country in the past years, they have been forced to carry on even crazier and more violent activities. Because their plots of political and economic destruction and their psychological warfare activities have failed to achieve the results they had hoped for, the hegemonic Chinese expansionists have had to resort to armed aggression and step up the war of incursion. Their incursions using local military forces, small forces and infantry and having these forces sneak in, as happened in 1981,

have failed totally, and so they have had to attack and occupy high points using large, main-force units conducting joint infantry-artillery operations. The small infantry units, reconnaissance units and commando groups that have tried to cause destruction have been punished on the spot by our troops and people, and so the Chinese army has had to use firepower on a large scale and fire deep into our territory in an attempt to achieve surprise and cause great destruction without being annihilated. However, their new plots and methods of destruction are being handled properly by our army and people. But even if the Beijing reactionaries continue to escalate the war and implement even more clever plots of destruction, incursion and aggression using even larger forces and even crazier and trickier methods, they will certainly suffer defeat.

Our troops and people in the six northern border provinces have resolutely and promptly fought back against the criminal acts of destruction of the enemy artillery and thwarted the offensive attacks of the Chinese army's main-force units in order to defend the sovereignty and sacred territory of our Vietnamese fatherland, protect the lives, property and normal life of the people, protect our forces and contribute to protecting the movement by the people of the entire country to build socialism. The tribesmen, the local armed forces, the border defense forces and the public security forces in Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son and Quang Ninh provinces have fought heroically, cleverly and creatively, symbolizing the heroic bearing of the Vietnamese nationality. During the period 2 April to 18 May 1984, we inflicted heavy losses on 1 infantry regiment and 9 infantry battalions of the Chinese aggressors, eliminated more than 5,000 enemy troops from the combat area and destroyed 34 artillery positions, 35 military vehicles of various types, 5 ammunition storehouses and a number of combat command posts of the enemy.

The entire country is looking toward the tribesmen and armed forces in the northern border provinces and is very proud of the heroic fighting of the troops and people in the front-line zones of the fatherland. The country is satisfying the requirements in order to ensure that the present escalation of the war of destruction by the Chinese aggressors fails and to be ready to contribute to defeating the war of aggression on any scale if the enemy recklessly starts such a war. The fraternal socialist countries and all progressive people enthusiastically support and sympathize with our people's just fight to defend themselves and strongly condemn the destructive and aggressive actions of the hegemonic Chinese expansionists against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The battle fought by our troops and people in April and May 1984 to counter the violent acts of destruction and aggression by the hegemonic Chinese expansionists was a necessary expansion of the long-term, complex and violent fight to defend our socialist fatherland. In the face of the enemy's new plots and measures of destruction, incursion and aggression, the fight by our troops and people in the border provinces must be carried on in accord with one common idea and one basic and long-term unified plan using appropriate forces and suitable combat methods and struggle measures of people's war to oppose the enemy's war of destruction and war of aggression in the border area. This is an integrated and lofty people's fight. In this, the fight to

stop the escalation of the war of destruction and defeat today's attacks and incursions by the Chinese aggressors is in the forefront.

The nature and special characteristics of today's fight requires that our troops and people in the border provinces coordinate attack methods and work fronts in order to hit the targets, foil the enemy's war measures and, through this, ensure the failure of the enemy's measures to escalate the war of aggression. This means concentrating on countering the artillery attacks and repelling the illegal incursions by the Chinese army and giving attention to smashing acts of destruction and the infiltration, espionage and psychological warfare operations of the Beijing reactionaries. The localities must satisfactorily organize and launch attacks, solidify the party organizations, administration and political bases in the villages, educate and launch the masses, strengthen tribal solidarity and closely coordinate attacking the enemy with carrying on public order and security work. Constantly solidifying and expanding the national defense strength and combat strength of the localities must be closely coordinated with building socialism and expanding production in the border areas and carried on in accord with the new conditions of the fighting today. In order to smash the enemy's plots, which are aimed at causing us casualties and weakening our forces, objective requirements are to fight resolutely to annihilate the enemy, actively build up our forces in all respects, strengthen ideological leadership and political education, solve the organizational problems satisfactorily, provide specific measures, fight and carry on evacuation and passive defense activities and stabilize the ordinary lives of the people and armed forces.

The tasks, objectives and methods of carrying on the present fighting in the border provinces require that the integrated strength of people's warfare be manifested adequately and that the strength of the local armed forces and on-the-spot forces be exploited. These consist of the local forces, the border defense forces, the militia and self-defense forces, the public security forces and the main-force units stationed in a number of locations. The local and on-the-spot forces fight based on having firm control in each village, zone, district and province and on having a clear understanding of the terrain and people's feelings. They can hold on firmly, launch strong attacks using many flexible and creative methods of attack, cause many difficulties for the enemy's main-force units, annihilate vital elements, destroy [the enemy's] war materials and means of transportation and supplies and capture their commando groups and reconnaissance teams. These forces fight and operate under the unified leadership and command of the local, district and provincial party committees, authorities and military organizations. They follow a unified plan, carry on joint operations with each other and enable each other to complete the tasks. This results in combat in the zone being very effective and generates great efficiency on each battlefield. Recent combat experiences show that our combat forces are constantly perfecting the attack and operations plans, the methods of using the forces, weapons and materials and the combat methods in order to have greater combat efficiency, annihilate the enemy and cause heavy enemy casualties, defend the borders of the fatherland and protect and expand our forces.

The victories during the recent fighting show that correct and creative use must be made of the abundant methods of attack on people's warfare, that local

people's warfare must be coordinated with warfare using main-force corps and that the three military branches must be coordinated in order to counter the enemy's large-scale and heavy artillery shelling. This is the method of attacking with a thorough understanding of the concept of determination. It involves showing initiative in attacking to annihilate the enemy and manifesting sufficient strength to control the localities and battlefield in order to defeat the enemy in every situation. There must be close coordination between key-point combat and force mobility to strike the enemy outside the fortifications. Battlefield defense must be coordinated with mobile offense. Fighting from within a system of fortifications must be coordinated with staging raids and ambushes to annihilate the enemy outside the fortifications. Holding fast to the battlefields and villages to attack the enemy must be coordinated with attacking the enemy everywhere--from the front, from the rear, on the flanks and from within the enemy's formation. Distant attacks must be coordinated with close-approach attacks. The attack methods of the on-the-spot forces must be coordinated with those of the mobile forces. The forces must be prepared ideologically and materially. There must be adequate reserves of ammunition, grain and foodstuffs, and additional men and materials must be provided during the fighting. The units must receive thorough training using the abundant lessons learned in recent fighting in order to carry on operations effectively and precisely and complete the tasks in every situation. The position of people's warfare, offensive and control, and control and offensive must constantly be expanded and perfected in each zone, direction, district and province in order to ensure that our troops and people can fight for long periods and defeat the enemy even if the enemy changes the means and methods of destruction and incursion or escalates the present war to a war of incursion, to some form of protracted border war or to a large-scale war of aggression.

Together with the troops and people of the entire country, the troops and people in the northern border provinces are prepared to defeat any war of aggression started by the Chinese reactionaries, score victories in any situation and strongly defend our beloved socialist fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL DISCUSSES MILITARY TRAINING PROBLEMS, TASKS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Jul 84 pp 7-17

[Article by Maj Gen Nguyen The Bon: "Important Problems in Combat Training Today"]

[Text] Clearly realizing the importance of military training in the country's present situation, the military regions, corps [quan doan] branches and arms of service, institutes, schools and units at the rear and at the front, including border units stationed on islands, have actively overcome the difficulties, carried on training on schedule and in accord with the contents put forth by the army and achieved relatively good results.

The units have coordinated training with combat readiness and combat. Because of this, the level of combat readiness is much better than it was. Our past responses to enemy attacks and the fact that our counterattacks are better than in 1979 prove this.

In training command cadres and organizations at the main-force units and provincial and district command cadres and organizations, we have begun to form a regular system.

In training primary-level cadres, the units have given attention to improving quality in a basic, all-round and systematic way. As compared with previous years, the cadres' and soldiers' understanding of the principles, their technical and tactical skills and their use and maintenance of the weapons and equipment is much better.

However, along with the achievements and good results, there are still limitations and shortcomings. The quality of the training is not good. The tactical training provided is not basic training, and it is not unified. The education and disciplinary training give the troops is slow to change. A number of units have arbitrarily left out training contents and made changes in the programs, time periods and number of troops participating in the training. The main reason for these shortcomings is that the training guidance provided by the echelons is not firm or all-round and the cadres, particularly the primary-level cadres at the detachment level, do not have the ability to organize, command and control the troops or carry out their training tasks and political responsibilities.

Based on recent training practices and combat experiences and based on having a thorough understanding of today's training, combat readiness and combat requirements and tasks, the training command cadres and organizations at all levels must grasp the main problems even more firmly and have practical and effective measures to satisfy the key requirements satisfactorily with the aim of further improving the quality of the training.

1. Efforts must be concentrated on raising the spirit of responsibility, combat will power and troop command and management standards of the detachment cadres.

The command cadres at the detachments are the people directly responsible for commanding and controlling the soldiers in carrying out the unit's tasks. Training the detachment command cadres well is fundamental for basic units that are strong on all fronts. The detachment command cadres are youths and students who have grown up under socialism and who have been trained and raised to a specific level during the process of carrying out their military duties. Many have received relatively basic, all-round, systematic and specialized education and training at military schools. A number were tested in the war against America for national salvation and in the wars to defend the fatherland along the southwestern and northern borders. The detachment command cadres are patriotic youths who love socialism, who have good cultural standards, who respond quickly to changes and who like scientific and technical activities. However, because they have not been in the military for very long and have not had much training in the military, they lack combat experience. They lack experience in commanding and controlling the units in accord with regular procedures and orders. A number still manifest a concept of doing things at their own convenience, and they lack self-consciousness in setting an example for and training the troops in accord with the strict requirements of military discipline. And in managing the troops, some have not followed the army's principle of coordinating ideology with organization and coordinating democracy with centralization. Because of this, a particularly important problem is to concentrate efforts on increasing the spirit of responsibility and combat will power of the detachment commanders and improving their combat command capabilities and organizational and command standards.

Through military training and political education, the detachment command cadres must be trained to have a lofty spirit of political responsibility, firm combat will power and resolve and excellent command capabilities. The detachment command cadres must be absolutely loyal to the party's revolution. They must have confidence in and be resolved to carry out successfully the lines, positions and policies of the party and the tasks of the units. They must serve the fatherland and the people body and soul and resolutely fight the new enemy of our revolution, that is, the hegemonic Chinese expansionists, who are in collusion with the American imperialists. Facing severe tests in combat and facing terrible hardships, [these cadres] must take a revolutionary position, stand firm and unwavering, and resolutely lead and educate their units so that they successfully complete the tasks entrusted to them by higher echelons. The detachment cadres must constantly make an effort to study and train in order to improve their standards in all respects, have good technical and tactical standards and excellent capabilities in organizing, commanding, training and controlling their units, carry out the combat training plans well and ensure that the units are in a high state of combat readiness and can

fight victoriously. The detachment commanders must give attention to organizing the spiritual and material lives of the cadres and soldiers in the detachment and to educating, mobilizing and solidifying the members of the detachment to form a strong mass with great combat strength, a wholesome cultural life, excellent behavior and self-conscious and strict discipline. To fulfill these requirements, it is essential to strengthen the education and training given to the detachment command cadres concerning the revolutionary and military lines and tasks and the nature and traditions of our revolution, party, people and army. The detachment command cadres must have a deep understanding of their responsibilities and obligations as the people who must carry on the glorious revolution of the older generation, strongly defend the fruits of the revolution and the peaceful labor of the people and make an effort to build socialism and defend our socialist fatherland. They must make an effort to exploit the revolution's very basic advantages gained by the sweat and blood of previous generations, resolutely overcome the difficulties and pass the immediate tests, reject individual considerations in life and be enthusiastic about, love and serve voluntarily for a long period in the army. In particular, at present, emphasis must be given to educating them concerning the plots and methods of the enemy. Timely notices must be sent concerning the enemy's barbaric and cruel treatment of our people along the northern border and concerning their aggressive actions against and shelling of the border and their destructive actions within the country. Every person must be made to see clearly that the basic strategem of the hegemonic Beijing expansionists with respect to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has not changed in the least and that they are still our enemy. Each cadre and soldier must feel deep enmity and have high combat resolve. At the front, they must be prepared to fight and fight effectively, and they must defend each sacred inch of ground of our fatherland. At the rear, they must train well, be prepared to fight and be ready to go to the front to fight. They must never waiver for even an instant.

Along with improving the political quality and combat will power of the cadres, their organizational and command capabilities must be improved, too. This is because the combat will power and spirit of responsibility of the cadres can be heightened and solidified only when the cadres have excellent organizational and command capabilities. The level of scientific-military arts and scientific-military-technical knowledge must be raised, combat principles and methods for both offensive and defensive combat must be grasped in an all-round way, theory must be coordinated with combat practices, the good combat lessons learned during the resistance against France and America must be studied and exploited in conjunction with the combat practices in opposing the Chinese expansionists today, and the weapons and equipment on the table of organization and equipment must be maintained and used well in the proper order and according to the contents of the work that must be done in combat organization and practice. Only in this way will it be possible to avoid confusion in combat, handle things correctly and promptly in training and implement the principle of "cadres teach the soldiers, higher echelons teacher lower echelons." The detachment command cadres must be taught to understand the basic problems concerning detachment tactics, and they must be enabled to make flexible and creative use of those tactics in combat. The detachment command cadres must be able to react quickly to enemy combat actions, and they must be clever and versatile in the use of attack methods in both offensive and defensive situations. In

an offensive situation, the basic principles of warfare must be adhered to, and [troops] must actively attack and annihilate the enemy, take prisoners, capture the enemy's weapons and technical and combat equipment and take control of the battlefield. In defensive situations, the principles must be adhered to and the enemy must be attacked actively, steadily and staunchly. [The troops] must not wait passively. The integrated strength of the forces of people's war that have been readied must be exploited in order to annihilate each element, kill and wound the enemy troops and hold the battlefield to the end.

On another front, efforts must be concentrated on improving the troop control capabilities of the detachment cadres. Troop control at the basic units includes many aspects: managing people, the material and technical base and the technical and tactical standards of lower-echelon cadres and subordinate soldiers. Things must be explained to the detachment cadres so that they adhere to the measures and to the management contents for each aspect and manage each aspect according to the contents. Particular attention must be given to providing training concerning the troop management principles of the new revolutionary army and to providing practical experience in managing the troops of our army and units. To have good control, the cadres must have comprehensive knowledge. Not only must they have knowledge of military science, but they must also understand political and psychological-social activities and the art of mobilizing and assembling youths. They must have the ability to get people to love each other and depend on each other like brothers. Only in this way will the cadres have sufficient strength to assemble forces and manifest the spirit of collective ownership, spirit of responsibility and enthusiasm of the masses in carrying out the assigned tasks with high quality and good results.

2. Order must be built actively and military discipline and state laws must be enforced strictly.

The resolution of the Fifth National Congress of Party Delegates clearly states that "our military must be developed to form a revolutionary people's army with strong will power to win, firm discipline, strict behavior, ever higher regular and modern standards and an even higher level of combat readiness. And it must always complete the tasks entrusted to it by the fatherland." As we know, since the day that our country was completely liberated, our people's armed forces have expanded on all fronts--the organization of the forces, modern weapons and equipment and military science and arts. However, as compared with the requirement of defending our socialist fatherland, building our army's order now has many shortcomings. Among the reasons for these shortcomings, the factor of our subjective effort is paramount. That is, the higher-echelon cadres are not setting a good example and the political responsibility and organizational, command and management standards of the cadres, particularly the detachment command cadres, still have limitations. In order to complete our army's present construction and combat tasks, building order and maintaining strict discipline is extremely important, and it is a pressing requirement in increasing the combat strength of the army.

The essence of building order is to carry out the procedures, orders, statutes and regulations and enforce discipline. However, the immediate thing is to concentrate on building order, fulfilling one's duties and maintaining strict

and precise combat readiness discipline. This is a very difficult process of struggling and training at all times and places no matter how large or small the task. This requires that each cadre and soldier have a sense of political responsibility and that they maintain strict discipline in all respects. Reality clearly shows that the disciplinary changes of a unit must be based on ranks of model cadres who carry out the orders and directions of higher echelons strictly, who take the initiative in overcoming the difficulties and who carry out the orders, statutes and procedures correctly and resolutely fulfill their duties in training, combat and [other] activities.

Building discipline does not stop with models. Each cadre must have organizational and command capabilities and be able to maintain firm discipline. The discipline of our army is self-conscious and strict discipline. This discipline must be maintained and solidified by the scientific and all-round organizational, command and management activities of the various-echelon cadres. If the cadres at a unit have scientific organizational, command and management abilities and if they can really manifest the ownership rights of the masses and, at the same time, satisfactorily organize the spiritual and material lives of the cadres and soldiers, the spirit of discipline and the quality of the training, combat and work at that unit will improve clearly. In the party's new leadership structure with respect to our people's army, commanders have a very heavy responsibility in building order in the units. Commanders must thoroughly understand all the activities in their unit. Commanders must be aware of and in control of everything in their unit. If their unit has a strong point, they must promptly exploit it; if there is a weakness, they must correct it immediately. They must ensure that each task is carried out in accord with the stipulations of the revolutionary line, the laws of the state and the orders and statutes of the army. If this is done, in construction as well as combat, each unit and the entire army, regardless of whether it is 100, 1,000, 10,000 or a million people, will carry on operations as one person. What a commander is like affects the unit, and, conversely, what a unit is like affects the commanders. The order and discipline of a unit is manifested in training, combat readiness, combat and work. This is a basic yardstick for evaluating the results of implementing the measures of a commander. At the same time, if implementing a commander's measures has good results, this will promote building order in the unit.

3. Much attention must be given to training the local armed forces and the active reserves.

Local people's warfare is one of our two formulas for carrying on a people's war. Thus, the local armed forces are always an integral part of the organizational structure of our people's armed forces. Giving attention to training the local armed forces is a manifestation of a thorough understanding of the revolutionary and military lines of the party. At present, this is a problem of great importance in order to create conditions that will enable the local armed forces to fulfill the combat tasks, defend the borders and defeat the enemy's war of invasion and war of destruction against our country.

In training the local armed forces, the key thing is to train the provincial and district level commanders and military command organizations. The local military cadres must be trained so that they have good revolutionary qualities

and all-round knowledge and capabilities concerning military, political and economic matters. In particular, they must have excellent capabilities concerning local military tasks. The local military cadres must be excellent in organizing and building forces, in commanding the local armed forces in training, preparing for combat and fighting and in participating in building the localities. At the same time, they must understand the main forces in order to prepare the conditions and coordinate things with the operations of the main forces. The local military cadres must be competent in military science and technology and know how to exploit and manifest the combat strength of the weapons and equipment in the table of equipment. In particular, they must be skilled at using the technical branches such as artillery, air-defense and the engineers. The local military organizations at the provincial (municipal) and district (ward) levels are the staff organizations for the local party committee echelons in carrying out the military tasks. They directly help the commanders and guide the subordinate local armed forces in carrying out the military tasks of the locality. The local military organization cadres must receive training concerning politics, military matters and economics in order to increase their understanding, and creative use must be made [of this knowledge] in formulating all-round plans for local military activities--including plans to organize and build armed forces, training, combat readiness and combat plans, plans to coordinate the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy, and plans to turn the wards and districts into strong fortresses to defend the fatherland in accord with the specific conditions and circumstances in their locality.

Speaking about local military tasks, besides the basic problems, in-depth training must be provided concerning the tasks and special characteristics of the localities. In defending and building the fatherland today, each province and district has a specific role to play in the people's war of the country. The local command cadres and military organizations must constantly adhere to their roles and tasks in this war. The localities in front-line zones must clearly recognize that they have a duty to maintain firm control in their area. They must hold fast to the war targets facing them, accurately and promptly evaluate the plots and actions of the enemy, make battlefield deployments, provide the local armed forces with excellent leadership so that they fight effectively, maintain firm control, advance strongly, defend the locality and make preparations to coordinate things with the main forces fighting in the area.

The local provincial (municipal) and district (ward) troops are subordinate to the stand-by army. These are mobile forces in the locality. They are the activist forces of local people's warfare. They must receive basic and all-round training in accord with regular and modern practices. Above all, they must thoroughly understand the concepts of control and offensive in the localities, adhere to the tactical principles and be excellent in the combat forms of local troops. These troops must be taught how to ambush, encircle and annihilate the enemy and how to organize joint-branch combat operations in order to carry on joint operations with the main forces on different battlefields and in different types of operations. The local troops must adhere to being the mobile forces of the localities. Specific forces can be deployed at a number of key points, but for the most part, they must remain mobile and be able to fight anywhere in their locality and even in nearby areas when

necessary. Because of this, they must be thoroughly familiar with the terrain. And it must be possible to organize mobile forces in tense conditions and to organize either day or night fighting in urgent situations.

The militia and self-defense forces play a very important role in protecting production and the economic tasks, providing defense and maintaining security at the production installations. Together with the local troops, they serve as the activists for local people's warfare at the primary level. And together with the public security forces and people, they maintain order and resist the enemy's war of destruction in a timely and effective manner. The militia and self-defense forces are forces that engage directly in on-the-spot combat at the villages. They are also mobile forces that engage in joint combat operations at villages and associated villages and that participate in providing capable combat support and reinforcing the stand-by forces. Thus, there must be plans to have close coordination between production and combat training and between combat and production. The militia and self-defense forces must be turned into assault forces on the production and combat fronts to defend the production installations and the locality. Reality at a number of villages, state farms and state forests along the northern border has proven that those places and units that have trained the militia and self-defense forces well have good combat readiness and combat standards and that they are the assault forces that have led the way in excellent production movements. The militia and self-defense forces training contents and programs must be improved in a practical way, and there must be active training methods that are in accord with production objectives and schedules in order to improve the quality and increase the combat strength of the militia and self-defense forces.

This year, the localities are developing and carrying out fairly regular training tasks for the militia and self-defense forces. Training programs and contents for a number of specific years have been developed with the aim of achieving specific results in each term and year with respect to each person. And certificates have been issued in order to facilitate managing and carrying on supplementary training, save time and forces and still fulfill the requirements put forth. When carrying on training in accord with these programs, special attention must be given to the method of attack used by the militia and self-defense forces. This consists of carrying on offensive operations in coordination with holding the villages and enterprises within the system of combat villages and joint combat groups, depending heavily on the locality and remaining in contact with the enemy in order to attack the enemy using both relatively modern weapons and crude weapons such as stakes, mines and traps made by the militia and self-defense forces.

The training of local military cadres and organizations, local forces and militia and self-defense forces must be in close accord with the local defense plans.

The active reserves are forces that are ready to reinforce the regular, modern people's army so that it can carry on joint-branch and joint-service operations on an even larger scale. If these forces are developed and trained well, they will have a direct influence on the size, quality and combat strength of the stand-by forces. At present, active reserves have been established at the

production installations, villages, enterprises, agencies, sectors and localities. Training these forces is a very complex task. Therefore, this must be given adequate attention by the echelons, sectors and localities. At the same time, there must be training programs, contents and methods suitable for many different objectives. Education concerning the concept of all-people national defense and people's war to defend the fatherland, the Military Draft Law, the Vietnam People's Army Officer Law, and the state laws concerned must be strengthened. The various echelon mobilization agencies and local military organizations must organize registrations, have procedures for providing professional training annually and organize training classes for command cadres and technical personnel in accord with the active reserve system. Through experimental mobilization campaigns, the quality of the training must be checked and timely lessons must be learned. The active reserves must be organized and managed closely and trained well. They must have great resolve and will power and be prepared to carry out combat tasks. The ranks of cadres in the active reserves must be trained in accord with modern, joint-branch combat guidelines, and they must be able to meet the requirements and carry out the combat tasks in today's war to defend the fatherland.

4. There must be constant training to raise the standards in using and maintaining the weapons and equipment.

At present, a rather clear conflict within the units is that while the weapons and technical combat equipment is quite modern, the scientific and technical control standards and the capabilities for exploiting, using and maintaining the weapons and technical equipment are still limited. Today, our cadres and soldiers have better cultural standards than before, and the country's production tool standards have improved notably. This has an important effect on the scientific and technical standards of the youths. However, during the process of productive and economic labor in the localities, many of our youths use crude tools. When they enter the army, they cannot keep up with the rapid development of the modern equipment and combat techniques that we have now and that we will have in the future. On the other hand, the present severe difficulties in daily life are having an effect on the military. There are shortcomings and weaknesses in providing a material and technical base and in maintaining the weapons and equipment. Along with the good units and models in maintaining the weapons and equipment, there are also units that have not really given attention to providing technical training in using and maintaining the weapons and technical [equipment]. There are still cases in which vehicles and guns are left outside, in which weapons are used in improper and uneconomical ways and in which weapons and equipment are lost or damaged. These bad phenomena have had an adverse effect on the combat strength and level of combat readiness of our people's armed forces. Previously when the military lacked modern weapons, things were transported mainly on foot and so our combat strength was limited. Today, we have much more modern equipment and so the combat strength of the military and the mobility of the units has increased greatly. However, the combat strength and mobility can be manifested only when the equipment is maintained and used well in accord with the "good maintenance, long use" requirement. If it is not maintained and used well, having much modern equipment could become an obstacle. If the vehicles, artillery and tanks block the roads, this will interfere with military operations and obstruct formations and easily lead to troops being slaughtered by the enemy.

In order to overcome the above situation, more attention must be given to improving the quality of the training given in the use, maintenance and repair of the army's modern weapons and combat equipment. First of all, the cadres and soldiers must be educated so that they have a thorough and profound understanding of our party's "self-reliance and frugality in building the country and army" viewpoint and so that they have a lofty sense of responsibility in maintaining the army's weapons and equipment.

Along with providing political education, the cadres and soldiers must be trained so that they have basic, all-round and systematic knowledge concerning mastering their weapons and technical equipment. The cadres and soldiers (particularly the detachment commanders) must be trained so that they have a really firm grasp of the structural characteristics and technical and tactical capabilities of the weapons and are thoroughly familiar with the movements, action and use of the weapons used by the enemy. They must also understand and strictly enforce the maintenance regulations and procedures both at and away from the base and when training and preparing for combat and during combat.

Commanders must realize that providing good training and maintaining good control concerning the use and maintenance of the weapons and equipment is a duty that is just as important as their combat command duties. Only if there is good training and control concerning weapons and techniques and economical use of the weapons and techniques will it be possible to reach the highest goal, which is to defeat the enemy and keep our losses during combat as low as possible.

5. Efforts must be made to train and raise the standards of command cadres and staff organizations at the regimental, brigade and divisional levels.

In the situation in which the equipment, staff and organization of the army is growing continually and in which joint-branch and joint-service operations are being carried on on an ever larger scale, the role of the commanders and staff organizations is very important. Only if there are excellent commanders and staff organizations can the great integrated strength of the units be manifested. Even during construction and training, if there are good command cadres and excellent staff organizations, good results can be achieved in military training and political education. Regimental, brigade and divisional commanders and staff organizations are in close contact with the primary-level units. Only if there are excellent command cadres and strong organizations will the primary level units be strong. In the party's leadership structure regarding the people's army, the role of the commanders and staff organizations is very important. Having strong organizations is essential for increasing the capabilities of the commanders and, conversely, only if there are excellent commanders can the strengths of the staff organizations be manifested. Thus, making an effort to train and raise the standards of the command cadres and staff organizations at the regimental, brigade and divisional levels is a major problem in training today.

In training commanders and raising their standards, attention must be given to their political qualities, military capabilities and professional standards. This must be done in order to fully manifest the sense of

responsibility of the unit commanders--the people who stand at the head of the organizations--to increase their effectiveness in commanding and controlling the troops and to make them decisive, effective and creative in organizing things to implement successfully the directives and orders of higher echelons and their echelon. Excellent commanders must be able to organize things well and fulfill their duties. They must be able to organize things to train and build the staff organizations of their unit so that these organizations are strong in all respects. And they must be able to exploit the capabilities of the staff organizations so that they become capable specialists for them.

Training staff organizations means providing the cadres of the organizations with knowledge concerning joint-branch, joint-service combat and enabling them to gain a basic and all-round understanding concerning military science-arts and modern military science-techniques. They must also be taught the functions of each cadre and of staff organizations at each level. They must understand the technical and tactical capabilities of the various types of weapons and equipment in the table of organization and equipment that have been strengthened and provided as support and of a number of weapons that may be obtained from the enemy. And they must understand the principles, contents and experiences concerning staff work in all situations and in tense combat conditions. The staff organizations must provide all-round, basic, systematic and specialized training and adhere to the steps for organizing and carrying on combat. They must be able to calculate all the combat requirements, they must be familiar with staff methods and they must organize excellent joint command with respect to their echelon, higher and lower echelons and friendly units. The cadres responsible for the sectors must adhere to the specialized functions, tasks and contents of their sector in order to organize combat training, formulate plans, and draft combat documents in a scientific, accurate and timely manner for the commanders and enable the primary-level commanders to gain determination and carry out things resolutely, quickly and accurately.

The immediate task is to train the regimental, brigade and divisional commanders and staff organizations so that they hold fast to and have a unified understanding of theory and principles, so that they are skilled in organizational activities and combat practices and so that they are familiar with tactical forms and with offensive, counter-attack and defensive operations based on the guidelines for carrying on joint-branch, joint-service operations in mountains and jungle areas, in lowland and coastal areas and on islands and establishing key points in accord with the tasks of each unit and the topographical features of the area in which the units are moving and operating. They must be capable of providing excellent combat leadership in conditions of joint-branch, joint-service operations and in situations in which only certain branches are participating. Regardless of the situation, they must be able to exploit fully the weapons on hand and use flexible combat methods in order to achieve significant combat results.

Along with providing training concerning combat principles and operations, attention must be given to improving the level of understanding and the use of modern weapons and technical equipment, especially means of firepower and mobility such as tanks, artillery, anti-aircraft artillery and means of mobility. At the same time, attention must be given to providing the cadres with

training concerning a number of professional principles and techniques of staff and local military work. It must be ensured that the two formulas for waging war and the various forces and troops are used and coordinated closely in combat, and great integrated strength must be created to annihilate the enemy. Based on adhering to these fundamental military principles, [we] must constantly provide training to raise the level of organizations, improve joint-branch, joint-service combat command standards and satisfy the combat requirements in the new stage of the war to defend the fatherland.

Training and improving the standards of the regimental, brigade and divisional commanders and staff organizations can be accomplished using many formulas. But today, the most rational formula is to provide training at basic and regular schools and classes in close coordination with providing on-the-job training and practice. At both schools and on-the-job training classes, special attention must be given to forging practical skills. Through group, team and special-sector department study sessions and through exercises for various-level commanders and command organizations, the principle of "commanders teach the organizations and units, and higher echelons teach lower echelons" must be applied. On the other hand, regimental, brigade and divisional level commanders and staff organizations must exhibit a spirit of self-study and self-training and constantly do things in accord with their duties. They must study everything they need to and study the essential points. This must be done in order to continually improve the organizational and command standards of the cadres. This is a very good, regular, long-term and important study method for each cadre. We must remember that practice, too, is a very effective school and that subjective effort is the decisive factor in learning, just as it is in other tasks.

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CSO: 4209/446

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MARKET POLICE ARREST SMUGGLERS, KIDNAP GANG IN 1ST PRECINCT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by P.T. and H.B.: "People of 1st Precinct Uncover Many Cases of Smuggling; Arrest of a Kidnapping Ring Using Anesthetics to Steal Property of Citizens"]

[Text] SGGP--Last July, the 1st Precinct expanded measures to manage prices and counter speculation and black-marketing.

The market inspection unit of the 1st Precinct handled 305 cases involving business registration, over-pricing, failure to post prices, hoarding goods for speculation, and tax evasion. Many contraband items for sale, like smuggled pork, foreign cigarettes, gas and oil, Western medicine, coffee, television sets, and tape recordings were confiscated, totalling nearly 1 million dong in value.

Many violations revealed by the people led to arrests by the authorities. At 2200 hours on 13 July, the market management team detained a cart carrying three pigs weighing 221 kg at Alley Nr 30, Pho Duc Chinh Street, in Subward 18 of the 1st Precinct, transported by Dan Van T. for illegal slaughter. Nguyen Hong M., head of the house at 52 Le Lai, Subward 11, 1st Precinct, concealed Western medicines in the toilet, under a stairway, and in a rice bin for sale in the market. Nguyen Van B., residing in Vinh Loi District, Minh Hai Province, was arrested for smuggling a large quantity of textiles, rice, and skate skins. The above persons are being held pending trial.

With the help of the people, the criminal investigation police forces (municipal Public Security) investigated and arrested a gang of professional crooks for kidnapping and using anesthetics to steal private property of citizens. The gang was led by Nguyen Tien Viet and Do Duy Khang, who were unemployed and without specific places of residence. Hiding out, they engaged in criminal acts in crowded places like bus stations, docks, theaters, and public buildings, using many clever schemes such as pretending to be upright citizens making a living as middlemen, pretending to be visitors to the city from far away, not knowing their way, and asking for directions. "Out of gratitude," they would invite the person who helped them to come out for a coffee or a beer and wait until their

subject was off guard to slip a drug in his glass. When the victim was unconscious or lost control and could not hear them, they would take him to a deserted place or to some place they selected beforehand and steal his car and property.

At the arrest of Nguyen Tien Viet and Do Duy Khanh, the criminal investigation police force recovered two motorcycles and a number of other items for return to the victims.

9830

CSO: 4209/9

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI LOCAL FORCES, RESERVES MAKE PROGRESS; LESSONS LEARNED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Captain Do Hoang Mao, deputy commander of the Capital City Military District: "New Changes in Hanoi's Local Military Mission"]

[Text] In the past few years, the capital has been making progress with the local military mission in every way and has attained many good results. The movement has been made more steady and consistent. The following points are noteworthy:

Gradually, combat projects have been given complete support. Fighting ability was thoroughly assessed, combat readiness efforts stepped up, and the level of combat readiness of the local armed forces raised. The self-defense force organization was reoriented in time to support the effort to preserve political security and social order; 83.6 percent of the village- and basic-level self-defense units formed standing militia and self-defense organizations to act as a core element for mobilizing the masses to provide security, maintain order, fight against negative elements, and counter the enemy's many forms of destructive attacks. Innumerable waves of militia and self-defense forces were assigned to patrol and guard basic installations and to be on sudden recall. The self-defense militia coordinated closely with public security forces and other forces to uncover and stop crime and arrest thieves, gamblers, and smugglers, recovering much property of the state, collectives, and the people. Exemplary accomplishments were achieved in this effort by Sao Vang Rubber Plant; Thong Nhat Electric Engine Plant; Ham Rong Plastic Factory; Truc Bach Paper Mill; Nguyen Trung Truc, Hang Bai, and Van Mieu Subwards; Duc Tu, Tien Phong, Thuong Cat, Duong Lam, and Yen So Villages; the economic and planning college; and the communications college.

Training is central to building up armed forces and is one of the practical means of raising combat power and the quality of militia and self-defense forces. Realizing this, party and government echelons, especially at the basic level, conducted many training efforts, with concentration on cadre and commander training and development.

Several lessons can be derived from this effort to carry out the military mission on the local level.

--First of all, the party's politico-military line must be adhered to by concretely implementing the two strategic missions of building and protecting the Fatherland, production and preparations for combat, closely joining the two missions of national defense and security from the basic level on up.

--The directives and resolutions of party echelons are to be converted into detailed laws and regulations of the administration. Under the direct leadership of party echelons and the guidance and regulation of the administration, military agencies are to foster unity and cohesion in order to combine the strength of all sectors and forces.

Efforts to fulfill the military mission must be closely coordinated with production work and other tasks. Efforts to push production and other tasks on the basic level must be supported by carrying out the military mission, in which militia and self-defense forces must be the assault troops.

--In addition to general guidance, thorough research is needed to resolve such concrete issues as weapons and equipment management, building ward self-defense units, building the combat ward, registering assets, and initiating activities of militia and self-defense forces to maintain public order and security.

There are still shortcomings, failures, and unfinished work that must continue to be corrected and resolved over the immediate future. There is still no heightened and thoroughgoing spirit of vigilance, nor is there deep and widespread education regarding the law on military obligation. In a number of localities and basic units, there are still distinct shortcomings in the effort to prepare young people to enlist. The plan to fight and maintain peace and order still lacks practicality in places. Requirements are not being met for quality of militia and self-defense forces; management of militia forces is still hesitant. Standards of capability are still limited in local military agencies.

The current situation in our country is one of being at peace and at the same time having to fight the Chinese expansionists in collaboration with the American imperialists in a war of destruction on many fronts, and the capital city of Hanoi is an especially important strategic target. Whenever a state of war exists, the enemy tries to cause destruction with crafty and clever plots. The protection of the capital city is the responsibility of the entire nation, with foremost responsibility residing in the soldiers and civilians of the capital.

In such a situation, the objectives of the local military mission of the capital are "to increase quality in all aspects of local military work, focusing guidance of the local armed forces on coordinating closely with the sectors and security forces to fight the enemy in a war on many fronts according to the unified plan of the city; to fulfill the mission of maintaining political security and social order and safety; to develop an assault role in production work, participating actively in efforts to build the city, and at the same time continuing to make preparations to deal with the enemy's war of aggression."

To accomplish the above mission requires that the following tasks be performed well:

--Continue to propagandize and educate cadres, party members, the armed forces, and the people thoroughly in the two strategic missions, clearly recognizing the plots of the enemy and clearly recognizing the position of the capital city. On this basis, heighten vigilance and the sense of responsibility for defense of the capital city. Leadership cadres of all sectors and levels must be informed and educated in a number of basic subjects regarding national defense policy for all the people and the local people's part in the war to defend the fatherland and build the people's armed forces.

--Continue to propagandize and educate the people, especially youth, on the law regarding military obligation thoroughly, deeply, and broadly. Work to register personnel for military duty must be fast, thorough, and well done, and the reserve force management system must be rearranged. More work must be done to build up the reserves. Make full preparations to implement and thoroughly complete all aspects of the recruitment mission.

--The quality of militia and self-defense forces must be raised in every way. Sessions of the political and military training program must take place on schedule and with a high degree of quality, not for the sake of form, or wastefully. Exercises must be closely coordinated with production; military training must be coordinated with physical education and the sports movement.

--Activities of the militia and self-defense forces assigned combat or public order and security missions must be strong and sustained. Maintain close coordination with public security and other patrol and guard forces to preserve public security and order.

--Formulate plans for organizing and mobilizing militia and self-defense forces and to play a model, assault role in production and work to build the capital city, in the forefront of the movement to clean up the streets while building the new life and the new man.

--While guiding and organizing implementation, tie the military mission closely to efforts to strengthen and build up the basic level in every way. Deriving experience, training, and propagating progressive models must be considered important tasks and must be done well. Study all specialties well, solve all problems in detail, and concentrate guidance on trouble spots, places where the movement is weak, and on key issues.

9830

CSO: 4209/9

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

KIEN GIANG PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES UPGRADE CONTROL

OW200136 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

[Text] Kien Giang Public Security forces have taken many measures to promote their maintenance of public order and security.

Public security forces at all levels in various localities, serving as the key forces controlling sensitive areas, have regularly conducted house checks. As a result, some 3,000 cases of illegal residence have been uncovered across the province, including a number of cases involving people attempting to flee to foreign countries, and explosives and a number of weapons have been seized.

In Vinh Thuan District, public security forces, along with the mass organizations, firmly keeping to their tasks, have unmasked and arrested 50 criminals engaged in gambling and contraband activities and seized large amounts of material supplies and commodities worth hundreds of thousands of dong.

Public security forces of An Bien and Ha Tien districts, in cooperation with the local militia force and border defense troops, have foiled many cases of illegal trading in marine products and border-crossing attempts, and educated more than 100 performers of superstitious practice and soothsayers. Traffic police along with the local public security forces have cleared 10 traffic-blocking areas, handled 50 cases of vehicles unregistered, restored order at bus stations, formed 4 new traffic control teams, and satisfactorily performed their tasks of propagandizing and educating cadres and the local people in properly observing traffic laws.

CSO: 4209/22

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN SELF-DEFENSE--Since early this year, more than 10,000 members of the self-defense and militia forces from 7 rear districts of Ha Tuyen Province have joined their colleagues in 7 border districts in digging and embanking hundreds of km of fortifications and trenches to support combat activities. The people in the rear area of the province have also donated tens of metric tons of grain and food to the people and armed forces in the border area. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, LABOR--A conference on education and labor in general education schools was held in Hanoi on 18 October. Attending the conference were delegates from India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Also present were representatives of the United Nations International Development Program, UNESCO of the Asian-Pacific region, and UNESCO Vietnam. The conference heard reports from various countries reviewing tasks and experiences on education and labor in schools. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STATE INSPECTION COMMISSIONS REVIEW WORK

BK180438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84

[Text] Conferences were recently held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City by the State Inspection Commission to review the organization of implementation of Directive 38 of the party Central Committee Secretariat concerning the strengthening of party leadership over inspection work and Resolution 26 of the Council of Ministers on strengthening inspection organizations and enhancing efficiency in inspection work. The conferees also reviewed inspection work and the consideration of complaints over the past 9 months and discussed measures to continue consolidating inspection organizations and to step up inspection work to effectively support the implementation of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum.

The conferences decided on concrete measures aimed at continuing to promote the implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat directive and Council of Ministers resolution, to perfect the inspection apparatus, and to assign more key cadres to inspection organizations at various levels, especially the district and precinct levels, thus enabling these organizations to manage the people's inspection network and strengthen the people's inspection organizations at the basic level. The conferences defined a program of action for the period lying ahead to make more effective use of inspection as a weapon, thereby actively contributing to fulfilling the various socio-economic tasks, especially the urgent tasks in economic management as set forth in the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum.

During the last months of 1984, inspection work will concentrate upon the important tasks of promoting agricultural production, grain procurement, reorganization of production, and fulfillment of the state plan's industrial production targets and the urgent tasks in distribution and circulation. Inspection activities will make positive contributions to solving the problem of backlogged supplies and circulating supplies to support production and construction work. They will promote the distribution and use of electricity mainly to support production work, encourage thrift, ensure timely grain procurement and distribution, guarantee the quality of grain and reduce its losses, and implement policies designed to stabilize the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants, and the armed forces.

CSO: 4209/22

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT BONDS SALE--According to incomplete reports by the Central Commission for Promoting the Sale of Government Bonds for National Salvation, during the last sales drive our people bought nearly 675 million dong worth of government bonds, bringing the total value of bonds sold in the second phase of government bonds sale to 795 million dong. Thus, in the first and second phases of sale, our people, through their purchase of government bonds, have contributed more than 1.5 billion dong to the state budget, fulfilling 51 percent of the planned target for 1983 and 1984. Seven provinces, 142 districts, and hundreds of city wards and villages have fulfilled the sales target for this 2-year period. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN URGES REARRANGEMENT OF SUPPLY SYSTEM

BK181405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[17 October NHAN DAN editorial: "Rearrange the Material Supply System"]

[Text] The application of the new managerial mechanism according to the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum calls for an early improvement of the task of providing supplies for the basic units by quickly abolishing supply provision in the form of subsidies and shifting to socialist and planned business activities. To achieve this, we must carry out a task of decisive significance: rearranging the material supply system.

At present, the material supply network, which comprises more than 400 corporations belonging to 26 ministries and general departments and employs almost 70,000 workers, is too scattered. This represents an increase of nearly 200 corporations over 3 years ago, with the number of units managed by the central authorities going up by almost 4 percent and those run by the local authorities increasing by nearly 400 percent. Meanwhile, the quantity of material supply has increased very little; in some aspects, it has even decreased.

Each year, 75 percent of the material supply imported is distributed among 26 ministries and general departments. The Ministry of Supply, which bears the main responsibility for importing supplies, holds an amount equal to only one half of the total amount of supply that remains in the other sectors. The bloating of this all too scattered material supply network has resulted in a situation in which up to three or four organizations signed contracts with foreign countries to buy the same kind of technical supplies. When these supplies arrived, these organizations often arbitrarily kept a portion of them for their own use instead of distributing them according to plan to serve specific purposes. Some provinces and cities have arbitrarily set up procurement corporations for themselves while the centrally-run material supply corporations stationed in the same localities had little to do. Some other localities and units have taken upon themselves the task of importing supplies without the knowledge of the sectors mainly responsible for this task and the technical organs concerned. This has resulted in the purchase of goods of doubtful quality at high prices or, worse still good mixed with counterfeit ones. In 1983, these units suffered the loss of an amount of supply worth tens of millions of dong.

The material supply network is cumbersome and scattered and has too many intermediary echelons. For this reason, the average labor productivity has been low and its circulation cost has increased. Many kinds of material supply have not yet been placed under unified management, causing difficulty to the control of supply sources and the balancing, regulation, and distribution of supply and upsetting the market and prices. The shipment of supplies from distributors to consumers is time-consuming, follows tortuous routes, involves complicated procedures, has to go through many intermediary levels, and requires a multitude of means of transportation. On many occasions supplies have been pilfered, changed, or stolen.

In light of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, the efforts to be made in supply procurement work calls for the creation of not only new sources of goods but also the most rational and shortest supply transportation routes so as to cut the cost of supply and to give the most timely and effective support to the basic units in their production and construction work. To achieve this aim, the material supply system must be rearranged, the unnecessary intermediary echelons must be abolished, and a rational transportation process on the shortest routes possible must be ensured between producers and consumers, thereby creating an uninterrupted supply procurement and management system to best satisfy the basic units' requirements for production. This system must meet the demands of the new managerial mechanism and conform to the general requirements for the management of various kinds of supply of the national economy. It must lend itself to the specialized managerial procedures at the central supply sectors and the general managerial procedures in the localities and territorial divisions. It must not be unwieldy and must not allow for overlapping. Those ministries, sectors, and localities equipped with a material supply network should rearrange and streamline it according to the principle that although such a network does not necessarily have to operate through the various administrative echelons, it still meets managerial requirements from the central to the grassroots level and will eventually advance to directly delivering supplies from the central level to the key areas of provinces, districts, and important units, thereby helping to promote a more effective use of supply.

Many supply corporations have been set up but they are still afflicted with confusion, lack assistance and guidance from the upper echelons, or are not operating according to their prescribed functions.

District supply corporations are established on the basis of the functions of an agricultural supply corporation. As such, they have the task of dealing in and procuring agricultural supply and may serve as an agent-supplier for other branches of goods such as petroleum, oil, metals, Building materials, and forestry supply. They may not, however, deal in foodstuffs or engage in catering service. The centrally-run goods supply corporations stationed in provinces and the provincial supply corporations are dutybound to assist the district supply corporations in business operations, management, and accounting when they entrust the latter with the duties of an agent.

Rearranging the material supply system in conjunction with improving the managerial mechanism in the material supply units is an effort aimed at ensuring the development of production. Only in this way can new and more abundant sources of supply be developed, creating favorable conditions for the procurement sector to work more effectively.

The number of corporations and enterprises is not a measure of the performance of the material supply system organizations. What counts is whether the state can control all sources of supply so as to give timely support to the basic units in their production and building work by steadily reducing the costs of supply and constantly improving the efficiency, productivity, and quality of procurement work.

CSO: 4209/22

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

GIA LAI-CONG TUM RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province has resettled over 2,500 families from Ha Hung, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh provinces in new economic zones. Great efforts have been exerted by various state farms in the province to help these families quickly stabilize their lives and engage in production. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RESTTLEMENT--With the aim of developing the advantages of the hilly areas and carrying out labor and population redistribution, Binh Tri Thien Province has accelerated the resettlement of people from the delta region to hilly areas or new economic zones. In August and September alone, the province has sent over 933 families, comprising 4,400 people, to various hilly areas and new economic zones. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

SON LA NOMAD RESETTLEMENT--Over the past 15 years, Son La Province has successfully persuaded 4,458 Nomad families, comprising 30,747 people, to adopt settled farming and settled life. To date, these people have opened up 2,106 hectares of virgin land for crop cultivation and increased their cattle to 5,000 head. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

AGRICULTURE

WATERLOGGING RICEFIELDS IN PROVINCES REPORTED

BK171525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] During 11-16 October, there were heavy rains in the central provinces and prolonged rains in northern midlands and delta provinces. As of 16 October, on the average rainfall in various localities was recorded as follows: Hanoi Municipality, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, and Thanh Hoa provinces, about 1 mm; Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh provinces, and Haiphong Municipality, 100-150 mm. In some places of this area rainfall was recorded at more than 200 mm such as Vinh Bao and An Thuy districts, Haiphong Municipality, 244-250 mm; Gia Vien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, 223 mm; Tien Hai and Thai Thuy districts, Thai Binh Province, 272-305 mm. Vinh Phu Province recorded a moderate rainfall of 40-60 mm.

Due to heavy rains, some 16,800 hectares of 10th-month rice were waterlogged in Hai Hung Province; 1,200 hectares in Ha Son Binh; 20,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh; 1,000 hectares in Hanoi; and 8,000 hectares in Thai Binh.

The water levels in various drainage channels are rising because draining capability is limited. As a result, the water conservancy sector is coordinating with the agricultural and electric sectors to supply more electric power to various water pumping stations to drain the waters out in order to minimize losses caused by the rains, while striving to dry land for the winter crops.

CSO: 4209/22

AGRICULTURE

HANOI ON DAMAGED RICEFIELDS IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

BK170409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The influence of Typhoon No 7 and the northeastern seasonal winds caused heavy rain and strong winds on 12-14 October in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province. Rainfall in the rural and delta areas was recorded at approximately 300 mm and in the area of (Tra Muu) mountain it was 533 mm. At the Vo Gia and Thu Bon rivers, the flood waters reached warning No 3 level. Thanks to effective tasks on flood prevention and control and the relatively good communications and transportation network, almost all warehouses of the material, trade, and food sectors in the province have been safely protected. All irrigation stations have promptly evacuated their water pumping machines to higher ground.

The flash floods, however, have submerged hundreds of hectares of third-month rice, and many fields of eared rice were heavily damaged. Under the urgent supervision of the provincial and district party and people's committees, over the past 2 days dozens of thousands of peasants and cooperation members have enthusiastically participated in work to control floods and promptly harvest 50,000 hectares of ripening rice. Many cooperatives have mobilized manpower to grow more winter sweet potato and other short-term subsidiary crops in order to obtain more grain and foodstuffs for the 3d and 8th months of the lunar year.

CSO: 4209/22

AGRICULTURE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN DELIVERIES REPORTED

BK191545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Oct 84

[Text] As of 10 October, the southern provinces and cities have delivered grain to the state granary, fulfilling 85.1 percent of the general plan norm for 1984. This includes 460,000 metric tons of grain delivered as agricultural taxes, an increase of more than 200,000 metric tons over the same period last year. The Mekong Delta provinces fulfilled 94.8 percent of the norm for grain delivery to the state granary; the eastern provinces and Ho Chi Minh City fulfilled 86.1 percent; and the coastal, central, and highland regions fulfilled 82.4 percent.

To date, five provinces have overfulfilled their grain obligation plan norms for 1984. The percentages are: 114.9 percent by Nghia Binh, 101.9 percent by Phu Khanh, 102.5 percent by Dong Nai, 100.5 percent by Cuu Long, and 100.3 percent by Tien Giang. Hau Giang Province takes the lead in grain delivery to the state granary with nearly 350,000 metric tons of rice.

The southern provinces have also basically completed the summer-fall rice harvest. As a result of intensive cultivation and favorable weather conditions, the rice harvest was good. Many localities achieved 3.8-4 metric tons per hectare. However, due to floods in the Mekong Delta, more than 10,000 hectares of rice were waterlogged, reducing the volume of rice production and greatly affecting the task of collecting and purchasing grain. The rates of grain delivery in September and early October were rather slow with an average of nearly 2,000 metric tons daily, still far behind the requirements and the plan norms for the summer-fall crop obligation.

Many localities have harvested the early 10th-month rice and taken advantage of the sunny weather to accelerate the grain delivery to the state granary, especially those provinces along the Hau River. Particularly, in the Central Highlands, special attention should be paid to ensuring the delivery of both rice and subsidiary food crops to the state granary as planned and scheduled.

CSO: 4209/22

AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION SYSTEM YIELDS RESULTS

OW211249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 84

["Experience in Renovating the Economic Management Mechanism" program]

[Excerpts] Friends: Economic integration is now a daily topic of great concern for the production-business sector.

Economic integration helps production installations eliminate difficulties and obstacles that they cannot remove on their own, such as those concerning material supplies, raw materials, fuel, and technical equipment. In the past, many enterprises across the country have promptly realized the value of economic integration and have scored initial achievements in applying their economic integration relations with friendly units, thereby contributing to promoting production and producing many high-quality products.

Under this topic today, we are going to introduce some experiences of the southern detergent corporation. The southern detergent corporation, under the General Chemicals Department, consists of five detergent factories with a projected annual production capacity of 30,000 tons. Its main product is blended detergent. For many years now the corporation has never been provided with sufficient material supplies and chemicals. Furthermore, the corporation could not find a proper direction for its operations. As a result, some of its factories were on the verge of closing down for serious lack of material supplies and the living conditions of the corporation's workers were very low.

Not resigning itself to see its production indecline, the southern detergent corporation, through guidance from the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and the sector concerned, has removed some obstacles in policy and has set a course for itself: expanding economic integration in order to fully use the potential of the Mekong Delta along with promoting the strengths in exports and imports of Ho Chi Minh City's market relations, thus creating new balances in production.

Applying economic integration with the Mekong Delta, which is in fact, further tightening the industrial-agricultural relationships, the corporation has expanded its cooperation in contracting and processing, thus procuring coconut oil in excess of the plan norms. It has also succeeded in overcoming

irrational pricing in procuring material supplies and helped provide the localities with consumer goods and jobs to corporation workers.

In its contracting process the corporation has applied two methods: buying semifinished materials, and procuring materials mutually agreed prices. Thanks to the impact of industrial goods, the procurement of coconut oil and some other agricultural and food products has increased, and the corporation has more raw materials for production. The corporation has boldly applied scientific and technological advances in production, thereby increasing its annual detergent production with every passing year. Its 700-ton 1980 annual production jumped to 4,200 tons in 1983, and in the first 9 months of this year, the corporation's production accounted for 90 percent of its annual gross production value.

Along with carrying out economic integration, the corporation has stepped up its export coordination. It has now formed an import-export and export-import system; that is, it imports raw materials for producing detergent, uses the produced detergent as commodities for procuring agricultural and food products, and then processes them for export. Through this method the corporation has generated some foreign exchange for imports, which has helped its boost its imports of chemicals and other ingredients for detergent production and raise its product quality.

Although raw materials and supplies have not been provided in sufficient quantities and in a steady manner to the southern detergent corporation, the corporation, through its economic integration process and application of technological advances, has scored initial achievements in tapping the potential in land, raw materials, and technical knowhow, thus helping the implementation of production plans with increasing success.

Through the experiences gained in the renovation of economic management by the southern detergent corporation, we realize that, in light of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum and with a positive attitude and creativity, all production enterprises, with a satisfactory application of the economic integration process and wide application of technological advances in production, will certainly score encouraging results that will help fulfill state plans.

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AGRICULTURE

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AS OF 15 OCT

OW211151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 84

[Text] The striking feature of the entire country's agricultural production over the past week was that our peasants have intensively speeded up the harvest of the summer-fall rice in the southern and central provinces and of the early 10th-month rice in the northern provinces.

According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 October, the localities had harvested nearly 725,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, representing 90 percent of the planted acreage and 130 percent compared with the same period in 1983.

However, heavy rains in the central and the former Zone 4 provinces over the past week have slowed the pace of the summer-fall rice harvest. Binh Tri Thien Province has not yet harvested the submerged summer-fall rice on more than 10,000 hectares.

The northern provinces are now concentrating on harvesting the early 10th-month rice in order to shift to the winter crop production. As of 15 October, they had harvested more than 66,000 hectares, representing 5 percent of the planted acreage and 187 percent compared with the corresponding time last year.

As reported by localities to the Ministry of Agriculture, the yield of the early 10th-month rice is fairly high and may attain up to 30 quintals per hectare. However, recent torrential rains have affected the yield in some localities.

Along with harvesting the summer-fall and early 10th-month rice, the southern localities are actively boosting the transplanting and tending of the 10th-month rice. The northern provinces are speeding up the harvest of the early 10th-month rice while planting winter crops and preparing for the winter-spring crops cultivation.

As of 15 October, the southern provinces had planted more than 1,759 million hectares of 10th-month rice or 94.2 percent of the planned acreage. Despite big floods, the Mekong Delta provinces, making great efforts to overcome difficulties, had transplanted nearly 1,286 million hectares of 93.8 percent

of the planned acreage. While striving to quickly transplanted the entire area, they are now concentrating on tending the 10th-month rice and preparing to plant winter-spring rice.

Due to recent floods, the growth of the 10th-month rice crop has generally been no better than last year.

With the "plow any area where rice is already reaped" motto, peasants in the northern localities have been rushing to the fields to plant rice.

Torrential rains over the past week have affected the pace of the winter crop cultivation. However, thanks to adequate preparations, the localities have succeeded in rapidly increasing the cultivated winter crop area. As of 15 October, they had planted more than 60,000 hectares of winter crops, nearly doubling the area grown during the same period last year. In particular, the cultivated area of winter corn and garlic has increased by more than 50 percent compared with the same period in 1983. However, the planting season for some winter crops, such as garlic, sweet potatoes, corn, and soybeans, is over. To ensure cultivation of the planned area of winter crops, localities should formulate specific plans to step up the planting of potatoes and other vegetables and beans.

Localities have so far plowed more than 46,000 hectares of ricefields and have grown rice seedlings on 43,000 hectares, fulfilling 130 percent of the plan norms compared with the same period last year.

Though rice pests are on the decrease due to the past week's rains, they still affect more than 70,000 hectares in the north and more than 22,000 hectares in the south. Silver-leaf disease has affected the glutinous rice crop and rice planthoppers have appeared in some areas. Localities should concentrate efforts on eradicating harmful insects to protect the rice crop.

The early 10th-month rice has ripened uniformly in the north. Therefore, localities should concentrate on harvesting it in order to start winter crop production. Meanwhile, they should also plant duckweed in preparation for the coming fifth month-spring rice crop.

In order to protect the 10th-month rice crop efforts should be made to rapidly drain the waterlogged areas in the former Zone 4 and in a number of Red River Delta areas.

Along with carrying out these tasks, the localities should double their effort to eradicate harmful insects, which is in the final stage.

The southern provinces should accelerate the harvest of the summer-fall rice while tending the 10th-month rice and preparing for the coming winter-spring crop production because these tasks are pressing.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAU GIANG RICE--Hau Giang Province has harvested 92,905 hectares of summer-fall rice with a yield of 4 metric tons per hectare. The province has also delivered 53,086 metric tons of paddy produced in the summer-fall crop season. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 84 BK]

NGHIA BINH LAND COLLECTIVIZATION--This year, 29 cooperatives and 404 production collectives in the 7 mountain districts of Nghia Binh Province have collectivized almost 2,000 additional hectares of arable land, bringing the total collectivized area to 30,000 hectares, or 85 percent of the total cultivated area. Nearly two-thirds of the local cooperatives and production collectives have almost completed land collectivization. Many cooperatives, including the Son Ky and Dong Giang cooperatives in Son Ha District, the Ha Di cooperative in Vinh Thanh District, the Ba Vinh cooperative in Ba To District, and the Tra Phong cooperative in Tra Bong District, have collectivized 100 percent of their farmland. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Oct 84 BK]

MINH HAI AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION--As of late September, Minh Hai Province had built 54 cooperatives and 2,800 agricultural production collectives, cooperativizing 45 percent of the total local farmland. More than two-thirds of these cooperatives and production collectives have formulated production plans and applied the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers. Since early this year, Minh Hai has distributed more than 2,100 hectares of farmland to 1,665 families having little or no land for production. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Oct 84 BK]

CUU LONG PADDY DELIVERY--As of 5 October, Cuu Long Province had delivered 61,200 metric tons of summer-fall paddy to state granaries, exceeding the planned target by 1,200 metric tons and producing an increase of 9,200 metric tons over the previous summer-fall crop season. Cuu Long is striving to collect another 59,000 metric tons of paddy this summer-fall crop season. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

COAL FOR SALE--TP Fuel Corporation produces such coal products as coal balls, coal cylinders, and coal briquets prepared from such raw materials as cinders, peat, quicklime, and powdered coconut shells (in 20-25 kg barrels). Consumer cooperatives, food sales agents, and retired cadres are invited to come and sign contracts to become retail agents. Agencies and units that wish to buy coal please contact fuel outlets at 37 Nghe Tinh Soviet Street, Binh Thanh Ward, Tran Hung Dao Street, 5th Precinct, and 468 Nghe Tinh Soviet Street, 1st Precinct. The selling price is 2.5 dong per kg. Commission: .3 dong per kg (paid on the spot) and .45 dong per kg (paid at the corporation). The retail price of cylindrical coal and coal briquets is 2 dong per kg. Commission as above. Contact LA Duy Tan, 1st Precinct. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Aug 84 p 2]

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CSO: 4209/9

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HANOI RADIO STATION ANNIVERSARY--On 13 October, the Hanoi radio and television station marked its 30th founding anniversary, 14 October 1954-14 October 1984. The Hanoi wired radio networks have expanded extensively, with 1,800 km of wire and more than 50,000 loudspeakers in the municipal area and 173 wired radio stations and nearly 40,000 loudspeakers in the suburban area. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 Oct 84 BK]

NGHIA BINH RADIO NETWORK--Nghia Binh Province has now 381 wired radio stations at the grassroots level with a network of 26,800 loudspeakers. Wired radio networks have so far been expanded to all villages and cooperatives in 10 districts and cities in the province. Meanwhile, ultrashortwave transmitters have also been set up in 13 districts and cities. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Oct 84 BK]

QUANG NINH RADIO NETWORK--Dong Trieu District of Quang Ninh Province recently commissioned an ultrashortwave transmitter to relay radio programs to 16 villages in the district. To date, as many as 32 radio receiving stations have been set up in Dong Trieu District. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 84 BK]

HAIPHONG-SAIGON PORT VESSEL--The vessel "Thong Nhat" has improved its service between Haiphong and Saigon ports, ensuring that its passengers can enjoy good meals, read books, and listen to music during the journey at sea. The vessel has also improved its self-defense system to ensure safety for its passengers. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Oct 84 BK]

CSO: 4209/22

LABOR

NHAN DAN ON DISTRICT LABOR REDISTRIBUTION

BK181424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[NHAN DAN 16 October editorial: "Combine the Renovation of Management at the Grassroots Level With the Reorganization of Production and Redistribution of Labor at the District Level"]

[Text] In the process of developing agricultural production, building a new countryside, and shaping a new type of socialist man, the district is the basic unit that is closely associated with all the production establishments. Given its number of laborers and size of land, the district is capable of rallying forces from all grassroots units.

The district is the appropriate place for reorganizing production and redistributing labor in every production unit and at the district level; for rationally and effectively utilizing the means of production and manpower in the direction of concentrating on specialized and intensive cultivation; for developing production in all aspects; for combining crop cultivation with animal husbandry and other branches and trades; for carrying out production along with distribution and circulation; for combining agriculture, forestry, and fishery with industry, and accumulation with consumption; and for amassing capital for economic development at the district level. It is also the appropriate theater for satisfactorily and effectively coordinating the forces of cooperatives and the district with those from the higher echelons--central level and province--to create a combined force in support of economic, cultural, and social development and the struggle to consolidate national defense and ensure the people's material and cultural life in the district and throughout the country.

In the district economic structure, which includes forestry and marine products, agriculture holds the most important position. It is necessary to combine the industrial and small industrial and handicraft production, construction, and transportation and communications sectors with agriculture, forestry, and fishery under a new economic structure.

The district and grassroots units constitute one level of management, and are production and distribution units. The production and business establishments in the district include agricultural cooperatives, production

collectives; state farms; state-operated forestry sites; agricultural, forestry, and fishery technical installations; seed stations; water conservancy networks; small industrial and handicraft production establishments; and distribution, circulation, construction, and communications and transportation organizations. These production and business units should go by the general socioeconomic plan, the plans of their sectors, and the long- and short-term development programs to reorganize production, rationally redistribute and use their existing manpower; and take the initiative in management so as to ensure maximum economic efficiency.

The district must guide all establishments in expanding production and business activities, and organize joint business and integration among various economic components within and beyond the district to support production in a most profitable way and ensure on-the-spot service for everyday life and combat activities to defend the country.

The reorganization of production is aimed at ensuring that all establishments expand their production under a common plan or program of the district.

Along with reorganizing production, it is necessary for all localities to firmly understand and satisfactorily organize the division of labor at the grassroots and district levels. They must examine and firmly grasp their labor forces, using the district as the pillar to satisfactorily organize and use manpower in all production establishments in combination with the redistribution of labor between various production sectors and economic, cultural, and social activities.

It is necessary to carry out population redistribution in various localities in the district. All districts must rely on the general plan to work out their own plans for sending or receiving the people to build new economic zones.

Consolidating and strengthening new production relations at various production and business establishments is part of district building work. The grassroots units can become strong only when the district is strong and vice versa. By making the district strong, new conditions will be created for consolidating, strengthening, and developing the advantages of the grassroots units.

By building an economic structure, by carrying out crop cultivation and animal husbandry, by expanding various branches and trades, by equipping and establishing a network of material and technical bases, by consolidating and developing various business and service units at the district level, and by improving the operational capacity of the district level, new ways will be created for the grassroots units to improve their managerial skills and expand their production and business activities.

The product contract system has created a tremendous moving force encouraging agricultural production to develop. This system is being extensively applied among various branches and trade.

Reorganization of production and redistribution of labor at the district level must be focused on intensively perfecting the product contract system and closely combining the strength of the collective with that of every laborer and every grassroots unit in order to step up production.

The productivity, quality, and efficiency of production and business activities in each production unit and in the district are the yardstick by which to assess the results of the reorganization of production and redistribution of labor. This is also a basic content of the work related to district building and the strengthening of the district level.

CSO: 4209/22

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

BINH DAN HOSPITAL LIVES UP TO REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Quoc Ke: "To Make the Sick Well"]

[Text] Some time ago, it became some kind of unwritten imperative that anyone who needs surgery or treatment for urinary cancer or sarcoma thinks of Binh Dan Hospital. In actuality, with only three sections performing the final mission of the city, the hospital deserves the trust of the people. In 1983, the hospital conducted more than 6,000 medium and major surgical operations, with only 1 out of 1,000 unsuccessful. Even with cases of urinary cancer, in the words of Dr Nguyen Chan Hung, the head of the cancer clinic, "Farewells are not inevitable." (He is often perturbed at colleagues when they make such facetious remarks as "to send you a patient is to call it quits!")

Such an evaluation of Binh Dan, under conditions of shortages of funds, medicine, and equipment, is no exaggeration.

First of all, the hospital has a first-rate staff, including Professor Pham Bieu Tam, Professor Ngo Gia Hy, and anesthetist Nguyen Thi Thuan. Relying on this valuable core, the hospital holds regular traditional scientific and technical activities weekly, called the "fifth program," which often take place outside the confines of the hospital. The transfer and development of knowledge from doctors of one generation to another is a factor contributing significantly to quality of treatment. In 1984, the hospital has proposed 30 scientific and technical projects, and the medical service approved 23. No other hospital could match these figures.

After one of the sessions of the weekly program of activities, Nguyen Thanh Tuyen, deputy chief of the medical department, further explained:

"Binh Dan Hospital is the final line, so the physician's conscience and responsibility does not allow us to let the patient die. Trouble or shortage in one area causes us to turn in another direction to ensure quality of treatment. For example, expensive and ineffective solutions imported from foreign countries used to be required for the treatment of burns. Through research on folk medicines, we tried cajuput leaves and succeeded. Seven patients with burns covering 40-60 percent of their bodies were cured by cajuput leaves without absolute isolation and without the bad odors associated with the previous

treatments, and with a reduced period of hospitalization. In the first 6 months of 1984, while increasing the quality of treatment, we saved 440 kg of cotton and 31,413 meters of bandages and gauze, which were therefore available for patients in greater need of them."

Seriously ill patients are inevitable with a hospital--those with only half a chance--cancer patients, for instance. Early diagnosis and correct treatment have long been the byword of the cancer clinic, a progressive clinic of the hospital with two socialist worker teams for many years. Dr Duc Man, the deputy head of the clinic, added:

"The hospital usually accepts 100-170 patients more than its planning quota. The work load increases to the point of exhaustion, but even because of this, skills increase. Confronted with a unique case, we arrange a presentation to the entire hospital, and that 'half a chance' turns into a perfect job."

We understand. His clinic recently admitted a patient with cancer of the uterus that had been treated at another hospital. A clinic-wide diagnostic session became a hospital-wide session, and the consensus was that surgery was required before it was too late. What was moving was that, while the patient was in recovery, her family came by and offered 2,000 dong to "Doc Hung and Doc Man" and the hospital staff. The doctors shook their heads, perturbed. The family arranged a celebration and went to invite each person to come and enjoy themselves. Relationships between patients and doctors have become closer because of such successes. Persons treated 20 years ago come up to us today and ask, "Do you remember me, Doctor?"

With a staff of physicians of a consistently high caliber, the hospital is studying how to shift diagnostic boards and conferences from the burn ward to supervisory committees, in order to make the patient well. Formal reviews of causes of death and implementation of the interdisciplinary diagnostic conference system has lessened errors in the clinic. A mistake can disturb the conscience for the rest of one's life, Truyen said earnestly, with resolution never to make that mistake again.

We would like to tell about the reception room alarm as a small example. When an emergency case requiring an operation arrives at the entrance, an alarm sounds in the operating room, and in a few minutes everyone prepares the necessary operating room apparatuses and medication. The need for this was brought home to us one night when five emergencies were handled expeditiously and correctly, with insufficient time between cases for the sweat to dry from the brow of the surgeon.

There are probably many more things to tell about Binh Dan, such as measures to improve living standards, the arts and literature movements, and efforts to propagate progressive models. But each of those things, in fact, directly or indirectly supports the goal of raising quality of treatment. With Binh Dan Hospital, we can believe it.

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CSO: 4209/9

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VETERINARY OFFICE NOTICE ON DISEASE PREVENTION

OW181357 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The permanent office of the veterinary department for the southern provinces recently issued a notice on preventing epizootics and carrying out veterinary measures to protect domestic animals and poultry in the flood-stricken areas in the Mekong Delta. The notice points out:

Due to the loss of balance between their organism and the environment and due to the lack of feed, domestic animals may become exhausted and contagious and noncontagious epizootics, such as pasteurellosis among cattle and poultry, hog cholera, newcastle disease among poultry, and duck cholera, may have a chance to develop. The common internal and external diseases include the hoof disease among cattle and hogs, [word indistinct] disease which the cattle may contact after eating heavily fibrous dry feed, [word indistinct] disease which may be caused by moldy feed. Thus, we must pay attention to this: When domestic animals are taken to temporary evacuation areas, if possible they must be confined sparsely in pens. In this way, their population density may be reduced, it will be easier to care for them, and epizootics may be restrained. The animals must be given shelter to ensure that their living conditions are normal.

When a domestic animal dies from an unknown disease, its meat must be well cooked before eating. If its meat is no longer edible, the dead animal must be buried and should not be thrown into a river. In this way, hygienic conditions can be ensured for the people who live beside their domestic animals and contagious epizootics will not spread and kill the animals.

Vaccination against epizootic diseases is very important. The localities should know that this is the vaccination time against pasteurellosis and cholera in cattle and hogs according to the annual vaccination schedule prescribed by the state. Good guidance must be provided to any province which can afford to vaccinate all its cattle and hogs. Efforts should be exerted to vaccinate from 80 to 90 or 100 percent of the domestic animals. If a province cannot afford to do so, vaccination should be procured first in the districts which have been heavily stricken by floods.

The veterinary organs and the provinces adjacent to fraternal Kampuchea, such as Long An, An Giang, and Dong Thap, should check to see if there is hoof disease among the cattle and hogs which have been brought back from this country after evacuation during the flood season. Any sick animal must be strictly isolated from others. The general way to give medical treatment is to rub antiseptics on its tongue, mouth, and hooves and it is necessary to prevent the disease from spreading to others. The hoof disease is not fatal but may cause large losses in draft power.

If anthrax is confirmed as prevalent, the veterinary services in a district or province must report it to the veterinary department's permanent office in order to coordinate in prescribing measures to promptly prevent and eradicate the epizootic disease. A report must also be sent to the provincial people's committee so that a public announcement on the disease may be issued.

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END